

(9) For the purposes of this Article a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration or confirmation sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

20.—(1) Where a British Subject dies in Siam or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property in Siam shall be vested in the Court for Siam.

(2) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court, (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

21. If any person named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

22. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an Officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a deceased British Subject, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

23. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and without further repudiation the representation to the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

24.—(1) Where a British Subject dies in Siam, any other such Subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, shall, where no suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending, forthwith bring the original to the Court and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British Subject, the Court may, where no suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3) Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control) the Court may order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

25. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debt or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

26.—(1) In every case Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the trial is held with assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2) These Minutes, with the deposition of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

27.—(1) The Minister may make Rules of Court for the regulation of all matters of procedure.

Provision may, amongst other things, be made by such rules :—

- (a) For prescribing forms of procedure :
- (b) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practice as such ;
- (c) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act ;
- (d) For prescribing a scale of payments to be made to a witness or assessors, and the conditions upon which an order may be made by the Court for such payments ;
- (e) For prescribing scales of costs to be paid to practitioners.

(2) Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State, and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury; but in case of urgency declared in any such Rules, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Minister.

(3) In relation to matters to which such Rules do not extend, the Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Court for Siam, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

28.—(1) The Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense with the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

(2) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs and of charges and expenses of witnesses, and of other charges and expenses and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and, in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month; but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(3) Any bill of sale or mortgage or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provisions of this Order shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

29.—(1) Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding, in the Court as plaintiff in a case, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either:—

(a) By himself; or

(b) By a legal practitioner; or

(c) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing and approved by the Court.

(2) Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney (other than a legal practitioner) or by an agent, the power of attorney, or instrument authorizing the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

30.—(1) In any case, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British Subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, and his reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine of £5.

31. The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Siam on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may, by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

32.—(1) Where any civil case in which a Siamese or foreigner is plaintiff is transferred to the Court from any International Court in Siam, the Court shall hear and determine the case in all respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(2) Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit first require the Siamese or foreigner to obtain and file in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, and to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court.

(3) A cross action shall not be brought in any such case against a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner.

(4) Where a Siamese or foreigner obtains in any such case an order against a defendant, being a British Subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British Subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5) Where a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner, obtains in any such case an order of the Court against two or more defendants being British Subjects jointly, and in another action one of them is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if

it thinks fit, on the application of the British Subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other action, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the British Subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6) Where in any such case a Siamese or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British Subject who is within the jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British Subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

33. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in Siam, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, such Act, Law, Order, form, regulation, or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Court and the local circumstances permit; and, for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, Officer, or Authority may be done by, to, or before the Court, Consular Officer, or Authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any Officer delegated by the Minister or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for the Minister to direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, regulation or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

34.—(1) Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Court of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Siam, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Consular Officer in Siam from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any other State in amity with His Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

35. Section 48 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland), shall apply to Siam with these modifications, that is to say: the Office of the Court is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this Order are substituted for General Rules.

36.—(1) All fees, fines, or other sums of money which, under the provisions of this Order or any Regulations or Rules of Court, are stated or imposed in terms of British currency shall, if not paid in British gold, be paid in Siam in ticals at such rates as may from time to time be authorized by the Treasury.

(2) Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, dues, fines, and other receipts under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and shall be accounted for and paid as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

37. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Minister shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st January in that year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings transferred to the Court, and the result thereof, and the number of estates dealt with under the non-contentious probate jurisdiction of the Court, and the number and amount of fees received, and giving such other information, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

38.—(1) A printed copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited in the Office of the Court.

(2) Printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Minister directs.

(3) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the constitution of the Court, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

39. The provisions of the Evidence Act, 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Court were in a British Colony.

40.—(1) The Siam Order in Council, 1906, the Siam Order in Council, 1909, and the Siam Order in Council, 1913, are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not—

(i) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered thereunder, before the making of this Order;

(ii) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2) Proceedings begun under the Orders in Council repealed by this Order and pending at the date of this Order shall be regulated by the provisions of this Order so far as the circumstances of the case admit.

41. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

- (1) As to the making of any appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.
- (2) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the date when this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Court, for which purpose the Minister is hereby required, on receipt of a copy from the Secretary of State, to cause it to be affixed and exhibited conspicuously in the public office of the Court.
- (3) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been compiled with, nor shall any Act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., M.P., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric Pitts Roy.

SCHEDULE.

Protocol concerning the Jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to British Subjects and annexed to the Treaty, dated the 10th March, 1909.

Section 1. International Courts shall be established at such places as may seem desirable in the interests of the good administration of Justice; the selection of these places shall form the subject of an understanding between the British Minister at Bangkok and the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Section 2. The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend—

1. In civil matters: To all civil and commercial matters to which British Subjects shall be parties.

2. In penal matters: To breaches of law of every kind whether committed by British Subjects or to their injury.

Section 3. The right of evocation in the International Courts shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883.

The right of evocation shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the British Legation in Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the British Legation at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said codes and laws are communicated.

Section 4. In all cases, whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts in which a British Subject is defendant or accused, a European legal adviser shall sit in the Court of First Instance.

In cases in which a British-born or naturalized Subject not of Asiatic descent may be a party, a European adviser shall sit as a Judge in the Court of First Instance, and where such British Subject is defendant or accused the opinion of the adviser shall prevail.

A British Subject who is in the position of defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces may apply for a change of venue, and should the Court consider such change desirable, the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the Judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok. Notice of any such application shall be given to the British Consular Officer.

Section 5. Article 9 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883, is repealed.

Appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok. Notice of all such appeals shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

The judgment on appeal from either the International Courts or the ordinary Siamese Courts shall bear the signatures of two European Judges.

Section 6. An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

Section 7. No plea of want of jurisdiction based on the rules prescribed by the present Treaty shall be advanced in any Court after a defence on the main issue has been offered.

Section 8. In order to prevent difficulties which may arise in future from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Treaty and Protocol, it is agreed—

- (a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall be entered and decided in the competent International or Siamese Court, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of ratification.

- (b) All cases pending in His Britannic Majesty's Courts in Siam on the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall take their usual course in such courts and in any Appeal Court until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Courts shall remain in full force for this purpose.

The execution of the judgment rendered in any such pending case shall be carried out by the International Courts.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 10th day of March, 1909.

(Sd.) RALPH PAGET.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) RALPH PAGET.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 2951-Est. A.—Major F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is appointed temporarily to hold visiting charge of the office of Residency Surgeon, Mewar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st November, 1914, and until further orders.

No. 2954-Est. A.—Major P. C. Douglass, Royal Army Medical Corps, Commanding Station Hospital, Nowgong, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the appointment of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th September, 1914, and until further orders.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 2966-Est. A.—Doctor H. T. Holland, Church Missionary Society, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class, and is posted as Civil Surgeon, Sibi, with effect from the 7th October 1914, and until further orders.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 351-D.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 6th November 1914.

No. 352-D.—Mr. G. Cunningham, I.C.S., Punjab, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

The 24th November 1914.

No. 367-D.—The following draft Order which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), as subsequently amended, is published, as required by sub-section 3 of that section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby

given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 28th January 1915.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft Order before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council :—

DRAFT ORDER.

The following footnote shall be added to Schedule A and to Schedule C of the rules for the guidance of the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the Native States in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, which were published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 613-I. B., dated the 26th April 1914, namely :—

Schedule A Column 8
Column 9

Schedule C Column 6
Column 7

NOTE.—If the parent is a European member of the Baptist community the fact should be noted in this column.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 388-D.—Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, I.C.S., United Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 399-D.—The services of the officer named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major G. D. Franklin, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Southern States of Central India.

No. 402-D.—Captain A. F. Inglis, 2nd—1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Officiating Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

The 27th November 1914.

No. 425-D.—The services of Captain T. B. Skinner, 64th Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 17th November 1914.

No. 428-D.—Major G. R. D. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, and as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th November 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question, or until further orders.

No. 431-D.—Major A. J. P. Coke, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (F. F.), is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, and in addition as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 21st November 1914, and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, and Captain G. C. W. Willis, 81st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, or until further orders.

No. 437-D.—Captain A. F. Cole, R.G.A., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the same Artillery, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 12th November 1914 and during the absence on field service of Captain I. S. Bayley, R.G.A., or until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 1825-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

October 1914.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	OCTOBER.		TO END OF OCT.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	39	30	11.72	12.38	3,424	34.95
Opium	7	12	1.27	1.42	2.76	2.83
Salt	42	38	2.81	2.72	5.13	5.16
Stamps	44	46	4.25	4.51	8.06	7.79
Excise	1.08	1.09	7.61	7.56	13.74	13.32
Provincial Rates	...	2	10	31	5	23
Customs	72	91	5.56	6.19	10.25	11.33
Assessed Taxes	28	34	1.66	1.59	2.57	2.78
Forest	18	26	1.35	1.37	3.44	3.19
Registration	5	5	47	47	78	78
Tributes from Native States	5	5	26	26	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	26	25	2.00	2.09	5.22	4.46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	3.89	4.11	39.25	40.59	88.94	87.23
Major Irrigation Revenue	2	2	2.08	2.14	5.91	4.94
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	4	33	29	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	5.24	4.17	41.66	43.32	93.52	92.03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-5	-5	-2.88	-2.63	-4.99	-4.97
Opium	-1	-1	-85	-72	-99	-1.51
Famine Relief (Civil)	-1	...	-27	-8	-16	-9
Other Civil Expenditure	-3.19	-3.40	-24.67	-24.16	-49.88	-45.34
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	-3.26	-3.46	-28.67	-27.54	-66.02	-51.91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	-12	-12	-97	-92	-1.57	-1.81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	-51	-52	-3.58	-3.21	-8.77	-7.85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	-2	...	-51	...	-48	-40
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	-13	-14	-80	-1.02	-1.47	-1.29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	-11	-15	-84	-96	-1.73	-1.87
Dalhi Capital Expenditure	-3	-3	-24	-23	-85	-60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	-4.17	-4.42	-35.61	-33.98	-71.69	-66.23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	-1.55	+20	-0.35	+1.15	+2.04	+2.24
Telegraph (Net)	-12	-7	-08	-58	-1.29	-1.05
Marine (Net)	-1.60	-3	-2.96	-25	-37	-44
Military Works (Net)	-11	-8	-71	-55	-1.29	-1.25
Military Receipts	+9	+11	+63	+61	+1.32	+1.30
Military Issues	-2.22	-1.73	-14.36	-11.93	-21.65	-21.29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+57	+74	+4.81	+4.95	+59.15	+8.60
Other Railways	+3.14	+3.96	+20.69	+23.39		+50.3
TOTAL	+3.71	+4.70	+31.50	+33.34	+59.15	+59.13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	-41	-54	-3.16	-2.78	-38.79	-4.73
Other Railways	-2.53	-2.47	-20.24	-18.74		-32.41
TOTAL	-2.94	-3.01	-23.40	-21.50	-38.79	-37.14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-5.44	+16	-16.38	+35	-38	+1.40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, - receipts less than payments)	...	...	+5.00	+2.95	+4.71	+2.85
Temporary Loan	+4.50	...	+4.50	...	...	...
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+8	+7	+11	+2	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	-1.50	...	...	...
Remittance through Imperial Government	...	...	-45	...	...	+0.75
Deposits of District Funds	-9	-3	-27	+48	+13	+1.39
Loans by Government	-20	-33	-34	-19	-25	-34
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+4	...	+9	...	+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 6 per £	-46	-6.41	-6.15	-21.28	-30.00	-43.53
Other Debt Heads	-45	+2.05	-1.8	+1.05	+1.21	+52
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	+87	...	+1.45	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+4.24	-4.65	+67	-16.83	-24.20	-32.72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	-1.43	-4.81	-9.61	-7.04	-3.49	-5.52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15.23	26.71	23.41	26.94	22.06	22.94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12.80	21.90	13.80	21.90	18.57	22.42

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 1534-F. E.—Mr. W. H. J. Lett, Chief Accountant, Class II, has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

No. 1535-F. E.—Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for one week in continuation of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in this Department Notification No. 1469-F. E., dated the 10th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 14th November 1914.

No. 1540-F. E.—Mr. J. C. Connell, an Accountant in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, was appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office for the period 30th October 1914 to 8th November 1914, both days inclusive.

No. 1541-F. E.—Mr. N. B. Deane has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

Mr. A. C. Anthony has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

No. 1544-F. E.—Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the 20th November 1914.

No. 1545-F. E.—Mr. Waterfield has been posted as Examiner of Outside Audits, Calcutta, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 1546-F. E.—In partial supersession of this Department Notification No. 1474-F. E., dated the 11th November 1914, the following is notified :—

With effect from the 4th November 1914.

Mr. A. K. Pandit has been appointed to officiate in Class III of Secretariat Superintendents.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 1116-W.—Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 17th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India, is a hostile firm; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order;

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession;
- (2) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any state now at war with His Majesty;
- (3) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by or on behalf of, and no appointment of director was held by, any person or persons being subjects of any state now at war with His Majesty;

- (4) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such state; and
- (5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 1183-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 579, dated the 7th November 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the said lists and to make certain additions thereto:

Now, Therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamations of the fourth day of August and the twenty-first day of September aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armour plates.
12. Hæmatite iron ore and hæmatite pig iron.
13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
18. Aluminium.
19. Ferro-silica.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
24. Motor tyres ; rubber.
25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion ; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds : floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Sulphur.
11. Glycerine.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddlery.
14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ; pigskins, raw or dressed ; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 14009-2.—The services of Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., were replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 26th September 1914.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 1203-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 9848, dated the 19th September 1914, the following "Order in Council" is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 29th day of October 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas the said additions and modifications were rendered necessary by the special conditions of the present war; and

Whereas it is desirable and possible now to re-enact the said Order in Council with amendments in order to minimise, so far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war:

Now, **THATSOEVER**, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. During the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, and to the modifications hereinafter set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government.

The modifications are as follows :—

- (i) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.
- (ii) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.
- (iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.
- (iv) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the "London Gazette" and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

3. The Order in Council of the 20th August 1914 directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the Convention known as the Declaration of London, subject to the additions and modifications therein specified, is hereby repealed.

4. This Order may be cited as "the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 13094-222.—Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 14th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough of such duration as may bring the total period of his absence up to seven months.

SALT.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 12690-18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 27 and 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Baluchistan Salt Rules, 1914.

(2) They extend to British Baluchistan.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules—

(1) "the Act" means the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan; and

(2) "Tahsildar" includes a Naib Tahsildar in independent charge of a sub-tahsil.

3. No salt manufactured in the Kalat State shall be imported into British Baluchistan except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit in the form hereto attached issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of the sub-division or Tahsildar of the tahsil into which the salt is to be imported.

4. Any person wishing to import salt from the Kalat State into British Baluchistan shall apply for a permit for importation to the officer specified in rule 3. The application shall state the quantity of salt which it is desired to import, the salt-works from which, the route by which, and the place into which the salt is to be imported, and shall be accompanied by the amount of the duty due on the salt at the rate which may for the time being be imposed by the Governor General in Council.

5. No permit under rule 3 shall be granted in respect of any quantity less than ten seers in weight.

6. A permit under rule 3 shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding thirty days, as the officer issuing it may consider necessary, and shall be delivered up, on the importation of the salt covered by it, to an officer appointed in this behalf by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

7. No salt manufactured in the Kalat State shall be accepted for despatch by rail to a station in British Baluchistan unless accompanied by a permit issued under rule 3.

8. The provisions of rules 3 to 7, relating to salt manufactured in the Kalat State, apply, so far as may be, to all other salt which it is desired to import into the markets of Killa Abdullah and Pishin, except salt in respect of which duty leviable under section 7 of the Act has already been paid. Permits in cases covered by this rule will be issued by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

9. In all cases in which salt illicitly imported is seized by any Salt-revenue Officer below the grade of Inspector, such officer shall at once proceed with the salt so seized, and any person concerned in its import that he may have been able to arrest and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police-station or to the officer invested with the powers of an Inspector as may appear convenient. The senior officer present at such police-station shall receive from the seizing officer the salt so seized, and in the presence of witnesses and accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each distinct kind or quality of salt seized (if there be more than one such kind or quality) take from each such kind or quality two samples of not less than one tola each, which he shall seal with the official seal of the police-station, and after numbering them deliver them to the officer who made the seizure, recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure, which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized, according to the weighments made before him, and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt shall be sealed up with the seal of the officer who made the seizure and of the police-station and shall remain in the *malikhana* or other secure place in such station till such time as a written order shall be sent by the officer invested with the powers of Inspector either for the destruction of the articles seized, which shall be carried into effect by the officer presenting such request in the presence of some officer of the police-station and the same certified on the reverse of the order, or for the delivery of the same or part thereof, as the case may be, to the bearer of the order for production in court.

10. When a seizure is made by the officer invested with the powers of Inspector in person, or when the salt is brought to him under the last preceding rule, he may either follow the foregoing procedure, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the salt to the station and receive the samples, or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt with his own official seal. In the latter case, he may either take the salt seized with him to deposit where he considers it will be safest, or send for deposit to the nearest or the most accessible police-station to be kept, as in the previous case, till further orders. If, however, the Inspector himself seals the salt, he must, in the event of the identity of the salt produced in court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person.

11. When anything is seized and detained under the Act or rules made under the Act, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Salt-revenue Officer who is in possession of such thing.

If the thing is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

12. If an animal is so seized and detained, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

13. If orders are received from a competent authority for the release of anything seized and detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect of such thing, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent on his paying all charges incurred.

14. Should no one be present to receive the thing released, the Officer of Salt-revenue in charge shall, if possible, give notice to the owner of the order of release and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed on the office premises and at the Sub-Divisional Officer's office.

If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no persons entitled to receive the thing claim it and pay all charges incurred, it shall be sold, and the proceeds placed in deposit.

After a further period of three calendar months, the money shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

15. If any duty is leviable or penalty is imposed by a competent authority in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty together with all charges incurred be paid within three days of the receipt by the owner of the orders of the competent authority for its release subject to such payment, the thing shall be sold, and from the proceeds the duty, penalty and charges shall be deducted, and the balance made over to the owner or his agent.

Should no one be present to receive the money, notice as under rule 14 shall be given, the money being kept in deposit for three calendar months.

If not claimed within the period, it shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

16. When orders are received from a competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized and detained, it shall, with all convenient despatch, be sold or destroyed as the Sub-Divisional Officer may direct.

17. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Inspector may appeal to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the salt has been seized, and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner may appeal to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, whose decision shall be final.

Appeals.

FORM OF PERMIT.

_____ son of _____
 caste or tribe _____ resident of _____ is
 hereby permitted to import _____ of salt, on which he has paid duty
 from the salt-works at _____ in Kalat
 to _____ by way of _____
 * Not more than 30 days at the discretion of the officer issuing the permit. This permit shall remain in force for _____
 days* from this date and shall be delivered
 † Here enter the name of the Patwari, Tapedar, Levy Muharrir or other officer nearest to the place to which the salt is to be imported. up to _____
 _____ at _____
 before its expiry, the salt imported being at the same time shown to him.

Dated _____

Signed _____

No. 12692-18.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on a Commissioner of a Division.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 27th November 1914.***APPOINTMENTS.****CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.**

No. 1051.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt, Supernumerary List, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 1052.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 7th November 1914 :—

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

Squadron-Serjeant-Major John Lockwood Totterdell.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Serjeant-Major John Henry Bone.

Squadron-Serjeant-Major William Ashcroft.

Squadron-Serjeant-Major Claud Alexander Rennie, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

Serjeant Robert Hamilton, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

Corporal William H. G. Perry, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

18th Hussars.

Lance-Serjeant Arthur Edward Annett, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Lance-Corporal Cyril Harvey Gowan, from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Lance-Corporal John Inglis Chrystall, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

14th (King's) Hussars.

Squadron-Serjeant-Major David Taylor, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Corporal Frederick William Marriette, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Corporal Edward John Murphy, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Herbert Frank Stevens, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Corporal George Edgar Augustus Steggall, from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

Serjeant-Major David Yorke, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant William Carter.

Colour-Serjeant Francis Joseph Foy.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Serjeant-Major George Cooper.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Cyril George Johnson, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant William Edwin Jenkins.

Corporal Stanley William Mann, from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Herbert Cooper.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Harold Edward King Hanham.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Albert Ford, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Hamouton Brickland.

Serjeant William Mallandain, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Serjeant George Alfred Jones, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant Samuel Winslade.

Serjeant Charles Dalton, from the Hampshire Regiment.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Serjeant George Walter Holland, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Serjeant John Collins, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Corporal Charles Edwin Kent, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Lance-Corporal Thomas Henry Parkin, from the 18th Hussars.

Lance-Corporal Harold Richardson, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

The Norfolk Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant Thomas Campbell, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Richard Alexander Wynn, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Serjeant Thomas Monaghan, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Corporal Francis Victor Portsmouth, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Corporal Cecil Edward Elford, from the Norfolk Regiment.

Corporal Albert Richard Street, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Lance-Corporal James Cunningham, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

The East Yorkshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Aaron Jameson.

Colour-Serjeant James Wells, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Corporal Stanley Ginn, from the Hampshire Regiment.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Serjeant Harry Ebourne, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Serjeant Victor John Barber, from the Norfolk Regiment.

Corporal Walter Derham, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Corporal Frank McGovern, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

The Lancashire Fusiliers.

Serjeant George Edward Beaumont, from the Welsh Regiment.

The Cheshire Regiment.

Serjeant-Major John Keating.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Wilfred Albert Ward.

Colour-Serjeant Albert George Newman, from the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Serjeant Robert William Mills, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lance-Serjeant Cyril Herbert Godsland, from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Lance-Serjeant Stanley Francis Mansfield, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.

The Worcestershire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant James Dickens, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lance-Corporal Herbert James,

Lance-Corporal Arthur William Roberts, } from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

The East Surrey Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Francis Shone, from the Cheshire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant William Coker.

Band-Serjeant Harold Strong.

Serjeant John Kirtland, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Serjeant William George Baker, from the Welsh Regiment.

Corporal Charles Wheeler, from the Norfolk Regiment.

Corporal Charles Rowland, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 Corporal Henry Stephen Sampson, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
 Lance-Corporal Alfred James Hazell, from the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Border Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant James Henry Proctor, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.
 Lance-Corporal Alfred Wright, from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant William Guthrie, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 Corporal Joseph Edwin Calver, from the Norfolk Regiment.
 Lance-Corporal Alfred Price, from the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Hampshire Regiment.

Serjeant-Major John O'Brien, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
 Colour-Serjeant Arthur Howard, from the Cheshire Regiment.
 Colour-Serjeant Adam Hillis, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 Colour-Serjeant Reginald Percy Lord, from the East Yorkshire Regiment.
 Serjeant Henry Parker, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant William George Mitchell, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
 Colour-Serjeant Joseph Henry Payne, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
 Colour-Serjeant William Barton, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
 Band-Serjeant John Hayward Kendall, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
 Serjeant Arthur Bridgens, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Leopold Duffy.
 Quartermaster-Serjeant Albert Earle.
 Colour-Serjeant Albert Pearce, from the Northumberland Fusiliers.
 Corporal Leslie Horsley Curry, from the Norfolk Regiment.
 Lance-Corporal Norman Shaw, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

The Welsh Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Edward William Bryan.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Serjeant-Major Alfred Ernest Mason.
 Colour-Serjeant Robert Charles Loverock, from the Durham Light Infantry.
 Serjeant George Naylor, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
 Lance-Corporal Douglas Murphy, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
 Lance-Corporal Fred Brown, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant Charles Crosby, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
 Colour-Serjeant Percy Chalk, from the Cheshire Regiment.
 Colour-Serjeant Charles Smith Chambers, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
 Colour-Serjeant George Edward Bowden, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
 Serjeant William Parker, from the 18th Hussars.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Quartermaster-Serjeant Arthur Charles Elton, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
 Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Harrison.

Colour-Serjeant Arthur Howe, from the Durham Light Infantry.
 Serjeant Claude Madgett, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.
 Serjeant Albert Henry Piggott, from the Welsh Regiment.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Robert McGonigle, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 Corporal Harry Peckham, from the Hampshire Regiment.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Corporal William Herbert Bird, from the Border Regiment.
 Lance-Corporal John Richard Withers, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
 Lance-Corporal Bertram Douglas Cox, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 Lance-Corporal Albert Charles Thorn, from the Hampshire Regiment.
 Lance-Corporal Charles George Andrews, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Ernest Edward Battle.
 Colour-Serjeant Denis Connors, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 Lance-Serjeant Harold Henry Moore, from the Hampshire Regiment.
 Lance-Serjeant Henry William Gibbs, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

The Durham Light Infantry.

Serjeant-Major Charles Waiton.
 Serjeant-Major Percival Hartridge, from The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
 Quartermaster-Serjeant Harry Tilley.
 Colour-Serjeant Charles William Sibbald.
 Lance-Serjeant Albert Harwood, from the Border Regiment.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Colour-Serjeant Edward Josiah Parkins, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.
 Colour-Serjeant Hugh Albert Brown, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert James Kempston, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 Serjeant John Price Walters, from the Welsh Regiment.

Army Department Notification No. 986, dated the 6th November 1914 is cancelled.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1053.—The date of the present rank of Captain Gerald Aylmer, Supply and Transport Corps, is 8th February 1910, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 1012, dated 12th December 1913.

The date of Captain Aylmer's Lieutenancy is antedated to the 6th May 1903.

No. 1054.—The date of the present rank of Captain Olmar Charles John Stevenson-Hamilton, Supply and Transport Corps, is 15th April 1910, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 946, dated 21st November 1913.

The date of Captain Stevenson-Hamilton's Lieutenancy is antedated to the 15th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1055.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 27th November 1914:—

To be Captain.

Charles Henry Brook,—Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Rainald Hugo Burne
 Harry Russell Vaughan
 Richard Charles Busher

} Infantry Branch.

2nd Lieutenants.

Frederick Hemsted.
 Edward Norman Wybranto Johnston.
 Frederic Hugh Rust.
 James Cuthbert de Vere Biss.
 William Sarsfield Beach Sandford.
 Reginald Herbert Edkins.
 John Fattes Falconer.
 Ralph William Franklin.
 Isaac John Ashforth.
 Noel Henry Franklin Hammett.
 John Henry Cumberlege.
 Charles Kenneth Nicholl.
 Philip Victor Douetil.
 Edward Enfield Lawford.
 Edward Boymer Belcher.
 James Edward Halpin.

Cavalry Branch.

Geoffrey Herbery Gore Borrowghs.
 Richard Trevor Ogilvie Bracken.
 George Douglas Pechell.
 Philip Brockman Backhouse.
 Thomas Trewellard Robyns.
 Cyril Maton Durnford.
 John deCourcy Pook.
 Arthur Percival Stone.
 Thomas Llewellyn Marshall Fuge.
 Harold Arthur Wilkinson.
 Knightley Holled Cox.
 Walter Stanley Duke.
 Walter Douglas Gillon.
 Donald Owen O'Reilly.
 Kenneth Bain Wilson.
 Norman Arthur Shove.
 Stuart Ernest Rubie Todd.
 Terrence Seymour Conner.
 Norman Cameron Wimbush.
 George Ives.
 Andrew Allan.
 Horace John Lloyd Evans.
 John Pearce Keene.
 James Riddell.

Infantry Branch.

Alexander Francis Dobba.
 Eric John Hartt Jacobson.
 Edward Percy Venables.
 Charles Aldis.
 George Herbert Tredaway.
 William Septimus d'Avray.
 Arthur Bernard Cardozo Mildmay.
 Fritz Metcalf Ruff.
 Herbert Ewart Winn.
 William George Readman.
 Douglas Sinclair Shaw.
 Arthur Villeneuve Nicolle.
 Charles Frisch.
 Walter Ernest Kirby.
 Robert Edward Alderman.
 John Caldwell Allan.
 George Gordon Toller.
 George Montague Goodall.
 Matthew White Halley.
 John Francis Halford-Watkins.
 Sydney Seymour Angelo.
 Fergus Patrick O'Connor.
 Ernest Leslie Duxbury.
 Ronald Wilson Bampton.
 Charles Boswell Willson.
 Arthur Havelock Hugh Fraser.
 Cyril Hugh McDermott.
 Horace Lincoln Cyril McConnell.
 Gerald Victor Fitzpatrick.
 Francis Barclay.

No. 1056.—In Army Department Notification No. 862, dated the 25th September 1914, opposite the name of Walter Lionel Hubert Thacker, for "Infantry Branch" read "Cavalry Branch."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1057.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th October 1914, pages 8603, 8604 and 8605.

War Office,
24th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Division Commander —

Major-General Charles G. M. Fasken, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 25th September 1914.

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REMOUNT DEPOTS.

Superintendents.

* * * * *

Brevet-Colonel A. P. Westlake, D.S.O. Dated 28th September 1914.

Major H. W. Cobham. Dated 10th October 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Maxwell, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

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Memoranda.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant :—

B. R. M. Wood, late Lieutenant, Indian Army. Dated 20th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 26th October 1914, pages 8610 and 8611.

War Office,
26th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Montague Wace, 14th (King George's Own) Sikhs, to be Adjutant, 7th (Service) Battalion. Dated 12th October 1914.

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SERVICE BATTALIONS.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Lieutenant A. B. Hay-Webb, Indian Army. Dated 29th August 1914.

Lieutenant J. R. Peploe, Indian Army.

Lieutenant E. F. Berry, Indian Army.

Lieutenant D. B. Mein, Indian Army.

} Dated 30th August 1914.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Clive K. Daly, Indian Army. Dated 14th October 1914.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Major :—

Temporary Captain J. R. Peploe. Dated 14th September 1914.

* * * * *

" *London Gazette*, " dated the 27th October 1914, pages 8638, 8640, 8641, 8647, 8649
and 8653.

War Office,
27th October 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant William R. Boswell, Indian Army. Dated 10th September 1914.

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REGULAR FORCES.

ULSTER DIVISION.

The following temporary appointments and rank are approved :—

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

General Officer Commanding—

Major-General C. H. Powell, C. B. Dated 16th September 1914.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Reserve Units.

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Rifles, 10th Service Battalion (South Belfast Volunteers).

Lieutenant-Colonel—

Colonel H. C. Bernard, Indian Army. Dated 14th October, 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

Scottish Horse.

The undermentioned appointments bear date 15th August 1914, and not as announced in the London Gazette of the 25th August 1914 :—

* * * * *

Major W. L. Campbell.
Major A. E. McBarnet, M.V.O., D.S.O.

* * * * *

5th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

Robert Arthur Bell (late Captain, South Indian Railway Rifle Volunteers) to be Captain (temporary), and to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1914.

* * * * *

India Office,
27th October 1914.

The following appointments have been made :—

* * * * *

*MEDICAL STAFF.**To be Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital Ship.*

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., retired. Dated 11th September 1914.

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" London Gazette," dated the 28th October 1914, pages 8737 and 8745.

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War Office,
28th October 1914.

*TERRITORIAL FORCE.**Yeomanry.*

* * * * *

1st County of London (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge's Hussars).

Captain Noel F. C. Mulloy, Indian Army, to be Captain and Adjutant (temporary). Dated 27th September 1914.

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General List.

The undermentioned to be Captain :—

* * * * *

Francis Bamford (late Captain, Indian Army). Dated 2nd September 1914

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"London Gazette," dated the 29th October 1914, pages 8751 to 8753.

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War Office,
29th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Special appointment—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.)

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. G. Ostrehan, Indian Army. Dated 9th September 1914.

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INFANTRY.

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The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Harry S. S. Pringle-Pattison from Unattached List, Indian Army, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 30th October 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Uglow Pope, late }
Indian Volunteers. } Dated 21st September 1914.
Captain James Archibald Douglas, late Indian Vo- }
lunteers. }

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"London Gazette," dated the 30th October 1914, pages 8759, 8762, 8763, 8766, 8768 and 8778.

* * * * *

India Office,
30th October 1914.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that officers who may be granted commissions with honorary rank in Our Indian Army Departments on or after the date of this Warrant and who may retire on pension shall be liable to be recalled to service in Our Indian Forces in time of emergency :

Our Will and Pleasure is as follows :—

1. An Officer who shall have been granted a commission with honorary rank in an Indian Army Department on or after the date of this Warrant, and who may retire on pension, shall remain liable to be recalled to service in Our Indian Forces in time of emergency, in accordance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. Officers thus recalled to service will take precedence from the date of appointment notified in the London Gazette, or, when not gazetted, from the date on which they assume duty on recall to Army service.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, this eleventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the fifth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
CROWL.

* * * * *

War Office,
30th October, 1914.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army being granted to the undermentioned Indian Chief :—

Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhrao Shahaji Raje Bhonsle, Raje Saheb of Akalkot. Dated 31st October, 1914.

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REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. M. Shea, D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army. Dated 29th August, 1914.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :—
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—

* * * * *

Major George E. J. Perry, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major F. W. Gosset, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th October, 1914.

* * * * *

Memoranda.

Colonel Wilfred Malleason, C.I.E., Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General. Dated 16th October, 1914.

The undermentioned Colonels in India to be temporary Brigadier-Generals :—

Dated 21st October, 1914.

Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, a Brigadier-General, General Staff.

Colonel A. H. Bingley, C.I.E., Indian Army, a Deputy Adjutant-General.

Colonel R. G. Strange, a Brigadier-General, General Staff.

Colonel W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding a Divisional Area.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

City of London (Rough Riders); Major Aubrey G. Pritchard, Indian Army, to be Major (temporary). Dated 21st October, 1914.

* * * * *

India Office,
30th October, 1914.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army and

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philipps Bell. Dated 20th August, 1914.
Major Francis William Hes. Dated 8th August, 1914.

ORGANISATION.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1058.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary measure, the formation of a fourth or extra squadron in the Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.

2. The class composition of this unit, which has been changed in connection with the institution of this measure, will now be as follows:—

Sikhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 Squadron.
Pathans	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "
Muhyal Brahmans	.	.	.	.	.	.	" }
Dogras and Punjabi Hindus	.	.	.	.	.	.	" }
Adam Khels	.	.	.	.	.	.	" }
Punjabi Musalmans	.	.	.	.	.	.	" }

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1059.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, Commandant, 84th Sikh Pioneers,—8th October 1914.
Harry de Burgh Codrington, Supply and Transport Corps, 28th November 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles	} ,—28th November 1914.
Richard Abbot Sparkes, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force)	
Trenchard Craven William Fowle, 40th Pathans	
Jack Kingdon, 86th Carnatic Infantry	
Claud Dangar Daly, 32nd Sikh Pioneers	
John Arthur Burlton-Bennet, 9th Bhopal Infantry	
Oswald Masters, 99th Deccan Infantry	
Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers	
John Macdonald Brickmann, 3rd Brahmans	
Ernie Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis	
Henry Aliak Cole, 44th Merwara Infantry	
Mervyn Chidley Coote, 107th Pioneers	
Harold Wilberforce-Bell, Political Employ	

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Beaumont Boggs, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse),—Dated the 3rd November 1914.
 Thomas Norman Cameron Kemp, 9th Gurkha Rifles
 Arthur Douglas Magnay, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers
 (Skinner's Horse)
 Mervyn Stockton Harvey Jones, 39th King George's Own
 Central India Horse
 John George Smyth, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs
 George Edward Porman Campbell, 10th Gurkha Rifles
 Julian Gerald Barnes De Wilton, 8th Cavalry
 Aubrey de St. Croix, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment)
 Alexander Redmayne Raitt, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own
 Rajput Light Infantry
 Arthur Montague Taylor, 1st Brahmins
 Aubrey Spranger Townsend Reilly, 68th Punjabis
 Charles Hony Trehan, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force)
 Frank Vivian Spooner, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse)
 Charles Joseph Weld, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force)
 Richmond Pelham Inglis Cochrane, 17th Cavalry
 Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace, 7th Duke of Con-
 naught's Own Rajputs
 John Alexander Colquhoun May-Somerville, 11th King
 Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse)
 Herbert Prichard Thomas, 128th Baluchistan Infantry
 William Vernon McCalmont, 10th Jats
 Claude Boileau Mosse, 116th Mahrattas
 John Le Clerc Fowle, 15th Lancers (Curston's Multanis)
 Charles Colquhoun Morrison, 35th Scinde Horse
 Robert William Ryall, 8th Gurkha Rifles
 Patrick Valentine Blomfield, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)
 Paul Anthony Meade, 112th Infantry
 Walter Augustus Gore Hinds, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry
 Ralph Henry Wellesley Welsh, 16th Cavalry
 Henry Dane, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Fron-
 tier Force) (Lumsden's)
 Malcolm Hay Alexander Campbell, 89th Punjabis
 Cyril Philip Francis Williamson, 95th Russell's Infantry
 Bryan Edward Chicheley Plowden, 82nd Punjabis
 Brian Gerald Keene, 73rd Carnatic Infantry
 Franklin Herbert Worledge, 26th King George's Own
 Light Cavalry
 Duncan Alexander Cameron, Queen Victoria's Own Corps
 of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
 Edward Seton Rind, 24th Punjabis

—Dated the 24th
November 1914.

No. 1060.—The following *provisional* promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Harold Ponsonby Steel 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis,—29th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.**APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

No. 1061.—The following promotions are made:—

7th Hariana Lancers.

Ressaidar Mumtaz Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Mam Chand to be Ressaidar and to remain seconded, *vice* Khurshed Ali Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sheo Karan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mam Chand, promoted and seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Muhammad Umar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf Khan, promoted; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

9th Hudson's Horse.

Jemadar Sultan Muhammad Beg to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Bhola Singh and Ahmad Shah to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 31st August 1914.

12th Cavalry.

Dafadar Kartar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhshish Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Shamsheer Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Shirin Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

16th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Narinjan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh, seconded; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

18th King George's Own Lancers.

Ressaidar Malik Sultan Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Sultan Khan and Khuda Baksh Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th October 1914.

20th Deccan Horse.

Dafadar Shaikh Faiz-ud-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahbub Khan (I), promoted; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Jemadar Mahbub Khan (II) to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Dalip Singh and Bharat Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

30th Lancers.

Jemadar Todar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Shaikh Jafar Ali and Dafadar Chet Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th September 1914.

35th Scinde Horse.

Ressaidar Wodhu Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Gaman Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Akbar Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Alahbakh Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Jemadar Makhmuddin Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Shabbaz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Khan, deceased; with effect from the 18th June 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Shiulal (I) to be Subadar, and Havildars Lakhi Ram, Chandgi, Harji, Jai Chand and Badul Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

24th Punjabis.

Subadar Sakt Chand, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kishen Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ujagar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Asa Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Bhanga Singh, Dewa Singh, Jagat Singh, Chanda Singh and Jiwan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force.)

Colour-Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, seconded; with effect from the 21st October 1914.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force.)

Colour-Havildar Jiwand Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th November 1914.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force.)

Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Rabel Singh and Havildars Amar Singh, Ujagar Singh, Sher Dil and Khan Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Subadar Poshalu to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kaliaperumal to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kalimuttu Daver to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Dass, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 29th August 1914.

Havildar Ratnasabapathy to be Jemadar, *vice* Madurai, transferred to the 75th Carnatic Infantry; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

Jemadar Ramgasami to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Katha Nadan, Chinnasami Daver and Husain Khan and Havildar Mir Rahmatullah to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

62nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Kala Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

Jemadar Muhammad Hashim Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jahandad Khan, deceased; with effect from the 17th September 1914.

Colour-Havildars Tirkha Singh and Sher Zaman, Havildar-Major Shab Farman and Colour-Havildars Wazir Khan, Bir Singh and Shinnath Singh and Havildar Samandar Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

69th Punjabis.

Havildar Munsha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Daya Singh, deceased; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

Havildar Inwar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Indar Singh, deceased; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

76th Punjabis.

Jemadar Maluka to be Subadar and Havildar Sohan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jabbar, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Chuniram to be Subadar and Havildar Hardhan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, deceased; with effect from the 19th October 1914.

Havildar Abdul Karim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaukh Sadiq Ali, seconded; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

101st Grenadiers.

Jemadar Sivaji Rao Kale to be Subadar, Havildar Daji Sawant, Colour-Havildar Nur Khan, Havildar Govind Rane, Havildar-Major Ranjirao Kadam and Colour-Havildars Wazir Khan and Sakharam Kalbhar to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 11th September 1914.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Havildar-Major Ilyasdar Khan and Colour-Havildar Rajaram Powar to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

Jemadar Muhammad Chiragh-ud-din Khan to be Subadar, Quartermaster-Havildar Krishna Chavan and Colour-Havildars Daulatrao More and Sirpati Nale to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildar-Major Dost Muhammad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

Colour-Havildar Jhujha Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Mani Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th September 1914.

Havildars Ume Singh and Mubarik Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Biribang Limbu to be Subadar, Havildar Shyamlal Khattri and Colour-Havildars Jaman Sing Gurung and Bir Bahadur Limbu and Havildar-Major Dhaul Bir Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Colour Havildar Saharmukhi Limbu to be Jemadar, vice Briganje Rai, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1062.—The following promotion is made to complete the establishment on the expansion of Mule Cadres :—

Jemadar Mehdi Khan, 13th Mule Corps, to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1063.—Captain R. Stephens, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is permitted to resign his appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from the 19th November 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1064.—Major William Thomas Conway Poole, Supply and Transport Corps, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 28th October 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1065.—Sub-Conductor Ernest John Tavner, India Miscellaneous List, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th October 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 1066.—Second Lieutenant Edmund Theodore Tesch resigns his commission. Dated the 4th August 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1067.—Henry Cecil Charlton Bennett to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Claude St. John Berrill to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1914.

*Bombay Volunteer Artillery.**Artillery Companies.*

No. 1068.—Captain Bridson Kermode Goldsmith resigns his commission. Dated the 27th October 1914.

Tom Walters Venn to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Dated the 26th October 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1069.—Second Lieutenant Herbert Leonard Offley Garrett to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th September 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1070.—John Hugo Conway Kann to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th November 1914.

William Franklin Rule to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1071.—Lieutenant Fred Coates to be Captain, *vice* H. Roberts transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 29th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Donald Gordon to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. Coates promoted. Dated the 29th October 1914.

Wilfred Leslie Markwick to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Dated the 30th October 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1072.—Thomas Couper to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1073.—Philip Johnson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th August 1914.

Gerald Ewald Overbeck DeSmidt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th August 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1074.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption :—

John Earnest Jackson	} —Dated the 15th October 1914.
Richard Maclean	
Charles Eustace Evill	
William Blake	

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1075.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption :—

Perry Seamander Clarke	} —Dated the 15th October 1914.
Vere Norman Rowsell	

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1076.—Captain (Honorary Major) Hugh Reid Lockie to be Major, *vice* W. Chamier V.D., promoted. Dated the 4th August 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1077.—Second Lieutenant Walter Merry Craddock resigns his commission. Dated the 24th September 1914.

Alexander Howett Worster to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1078.—Lieutenant Henry Ernest Stapleton to be Captain, *vice* N. D. Beatson-Bell resigned. Dated the 14th August 1914.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1079.—Lieutenant Alfred Carlyon Tweedy resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 27th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 17th and 24th November 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	REMARKS.
Indian Army (Political employ).	Captain Richard Lookingten Birdwood.	17th November 1914.	Near Fao	Was Assistant to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Killed in action.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse, Attached 6th Dragoon Guards.	Captain Hugh Seymour Blane.	1st November 1914.	France	Died of wounds.
13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment.)	Captain Robert Frank Clothier.	2nd November 1914.	East Africa	Killed in action.
Ditto	2nd Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).	Major Richard Ducat.	11th November 1914.	Near Fao	Died of wounds.
35th Sikhs. Attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Captain Claude Gray Buchanan.	4th November 1914.	France	Killed in action.
88th Dogras	Captain Richard Hope Waller.	2nd November 1914.	East Africa	Ditto.
61st King George's Own Pioneers.	Captain Prince Edward Alexander Manson.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Laurence George Hart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, Attached to 68th Palamcottah Light Infantry.	Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
98th Infantry	Captain Burton Howard Hall.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
The 101st Grenadiers.	Major Harold Tatum	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Frederick George Brown.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
107th Pioneers	Lieutenant Henry Gardiner Burridge.	17th November 1914.	France	Ditto.
108th Infantry. Attached 101st Grenadiers.	Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer.	2nd November 1914.	East Africa	Ditto.
180th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	Major Norman Ruthven Anderson.	20th November 1914.	Bombay	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 27th November 1914.***PROMOTIONS.****No. 92.**—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine:—*To be Engineers.*

Assistant Engineer Fred Burton, with effect from the 17th October 1914.

Assistant Engineer Frederick Greenlees, with effect from the 1st November 1914.

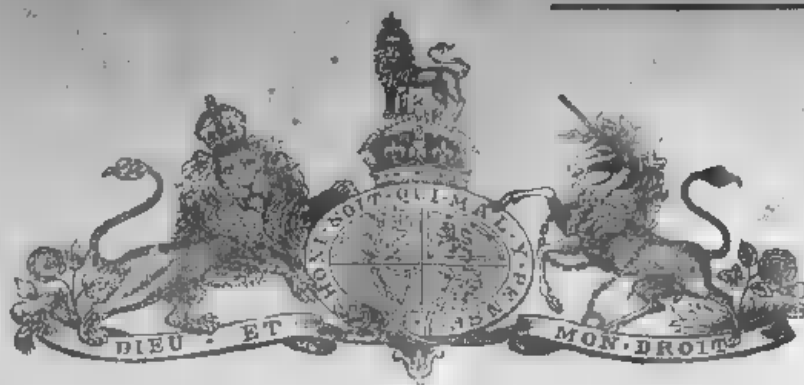
W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
*Secretary to the Government of India.***RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.****(RAILWAY BOARD.)****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 23rd November 1914.***No. 323.**—Mr. C. B. Barrie, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, officiated as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway from the 21st October to the 7th November 1914, forenoon, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.**No. 324.**—Mr. G. F. Ford, Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as Signal Engineer of that Railway from the 28th March to the 27th April 1914.*The 25th November 1914.***No. 325.**—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Godhra-Lunavada Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.**SCHEDULE.**

Local Authority.	Tax.
1.	2.
Godhra Municipality	House Tax.

*The 26th November 1914.***No. 326.**—In continuation of Notification No. 58, dated the 21st February 1913, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway of the area between the Jagannathganj-Mymensingh Dacca Railway and the Brahmaputra with a view to framing of proposals for railway construction.

2. This survey will be known as the Mymensingh district railway reconnaissance survey.

No. 327.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, I.S.O., Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 11th December 1914.**No. 328.**—Mr. W. Thyne, Commander of the Flotilla Service, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as Marine Superintendent from the 2nd to the 26th December 1913, and again from the 14th January to the 4th February 1914.**T. RYAN,**
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 49.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 30th November 1914.

An Ordinance to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

ORDINANCE No. IX of 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.
Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,
Definitions.

(a) "owner" in relation to any article of commerce includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell the article;

(b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council, as regards the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, as regards the whole or any part of the province, may, by general or special order, require any person or class of persons to make a return, giving such particulars as may be required in the order, of any article of commerce of which he or any person belonging to such class is the owner, and to submit such return to such authority, within such time, as may be specified in the order.

Power to call for returns of articles of commerce.

(2) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, empower, by general or special order, any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles which have been or were required to be included in the return and of which the person making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and a person so empowered may take such measures as he thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

4. No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance.

Returns or information not to be disclosed.

Penalties.

5. Whoever—

- (a) intentionally omits to make a return when so required by an order under section 3; or
- (b) makes or causes to be made any return which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true; or
- (c) obstructs or impedes any person empowered under section 3, sub-section (2), in the exercise of any of his powers under that sub-section; or
- (d) refuses to answer or gives an answer which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Ordinance,

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, or with both.

6. (1) If the Governor General in Council or the Local Government

Power to declare that article of commerce is unreasonably withheld from the market.

is of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, the Governor

General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) The power conferred by sub-section (1) may be exercised in respect of any article of commerce generally or any class of such article or any particular supplies thereof and may be exercised by the Governor General in Council in respect of the whole or any part of British India and by the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of the province.

(3) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as preventing the authorities mentioned in this section from exercising the power conferred thereby without having first obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under this Ordinance

7. On the issue of a notification under section 6, any person empowered by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, by general or special order in that behalf, may take possession of any supplies of the article so notified which may be found within any area to which such notification extends, on paying the owner such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the person so empowered and the owner of such supplies or, in default of agreement, on payment or tender of payment of such compensation as the person so empowered considers reasonable.

8. (1) If the owner of any supplies takes possession of in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is dissatisfied with the compensation paid or tendered to him in default of agreement, such owner, notwithstanding the fact that he may have accepted payment, may, within fourteen days from the date of such payment or tender of payment or within such longer period as may be prescribed, appeal to the prescribed authority.

(2) The prescribed authority shall consist of at least three persons, one of whom at least shall have commercial experience.

(3) The prescribed authority in deciding the appeal shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and may either enhance or reduce the compensation determined as reasonable by the person taking possession of the supplies. If such authority enhances the compensation any sum due in accordance with the award shall be paid to the owner of the supplies. If such authority reduces the compensation any excess which the owner of the supplies has received shall be recoverable from such owner as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

9. (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

- (a) the forms in which any return required by this Ordinance shall be submitted;
- (b) subject to the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), the constitution of an authority for the hearing of appeals under section 8, and the procedure to be followed by such authority and by persons appealing to such authority; and
- (c) any other purpose ancillary to this Ordinance.

(3) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

10. No Court shall call into question any order or award made under this Ordinance; and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.**JUDICIAL.***Delhi, the 4th December 1914.*

No. 656-C.—Mr. W. E. Greaves, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 23rd November 1914.

H. WHEELER,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.**ECCELESIASTICAL.***Delhi, the 4th December 1914.*

No. 614.—The Ven'ble W. J. Wickins, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 7th February 1915.

L. C. PORTER,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

SANITARY.*The 4th December 1914.*

No. 2144.—The services of Major A. W. Cook-Young, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the afternoon of the 30th November 1914.

SANITARY**PLAGUE***The 4th December 1914.*

No. 2137.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly taluk of the Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State and the cities of Bombay and Calcutta are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vaikuntha Ekadasi festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly junction, Trichi-Palakarai, Trichinopoly Fort, Srirangam Road, Murungappettai, Tiruchchandurai, Elamanur, Peragamani, Solagam-patti, Tiruverumbur, Manjattidal, Pungudi and Kolattur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 8th December 1914 to the 7th January 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the cities of Bombay and Calcutta to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Vaikuntha Ekadasi festival at Srirangam.

MAHARAJ SINGH,*for Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 2nd December 1914.

No. 2819.—Mr. C. H. Martin, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for two months and 27 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Martin or until further orders :—

- (1) Mr. L. E. Kershaw, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.
- (2) Mr. H. H. Lincoln, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th November 1914.

No. 39.—The services of Mr. T. O. Foster, Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

No. 40.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department who belong to the Royal Engineer Special Reserve of Officers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

- Mr. M. G. Platts, Assistant Engineer, Madras.
- Mr. D. H. Green, Assistant Engineer, Bengal.
- Mr. G. E. Rhodes, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces.
- Mr. G. F. Hall, Assistant Engineer, Bihar and Orissa.
- Mr. C. G. H. Bellamy, Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces.

The 3rd December 1914.

No. 41.—Mr. F. O. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, United Provinces, is transferred to Assam with effect from the 23rd November 1914.

No. 42.—The services of the following officers were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for famine duty :—

Mr. E. S. Lindley, Executive Engineer, Punjab, from the afternoon of the 20th March to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1914.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Executive Engineer, Bombay, from the afternoon of the 23rd March 1914 to the date of his relief in the United Provinces.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1914.

No. 519-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 582-L. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, namely :—

In the First Schedule, after entry No. 66, the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

66-A. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).

All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

Only the following sections shall apply as hereby modified :—

" 23 (1) Whoever, being a member of any tribe, which has been declared to be a criminal tribe by or under any law for the time being in force in British India, and, having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code as applied locally, specified in the schedule, is hereafter convicted of the same or any other offence specified in the said schedule, shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, be punished,—

(a) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and

(b) on a third conviction, with transportation for life.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code, as locally applied, or any other law.

24. Whoever, being a member of any tribe declared to be a criminal tribe by or under any law for the time being in force in British India, and being registered as a member of such tribe according to such law, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court—

(a) that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

(b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

25. Whoever, being a member of a tribe declared to be a criminal tribe by or under any law for the time being in force in British India, and being registered as a member of such tribe according to such law—

(a) is found in any part of the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, or

(b) escapes from an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school,

may be arrested without warrant by any police officer, and taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the place in which he ought to have resided or to the settlement or school from which he has escaped (as the case may be), there to be dealt with in accordance with law.

THE SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 23).

Chapter XII.

Sections.

231. Counterfeiting coin.

232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.

233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.

66-A. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).

All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.

235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.

239. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

240. Delivery of Queen's coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

248. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

Chapter XVI.

299. Culpable homicide.

307. Attempt to murder.

308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.

310. Being a thug.

322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.

329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

369. Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.

Chapter XVII.

382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.

383. Extortion.

385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.

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387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.

390. Robbery.

391. Dacoity.

393. Attempt to commit robbery.

394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.

397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.

398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.

399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.

402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.

457. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.

458. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.

459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.

460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them."

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 538-D.—The services of Lieutenant W. M. Marshall, 37th Dogras, Special Service Assistant to the Political Agent in Gilgit, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 24th November 1914.

No. 547-D.—Mr. T. G. B. Waugh, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th November 1914.

The following acting arrangements are made during Mr. Waugh's absence:—

Mr. E. Bertram Higga, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. K. Pink, Secretariat Assistant, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 4th December 1914.

No. 569-D.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 20th November 1914.

[To be substituted for the Notification bearing the same number and date and which appeared on page 995 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th May 1914.]

Simla, the 29th May 1914.

No. 859-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5, Clause (b), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the like Notification No. 1364-I. B., dated the 11th July 1910, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws as applied to Berar mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), Section 94.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), Sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), Section 24.
4. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), Section 9.
5. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), Sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under Section 41 for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
6. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), Sections 13, 14, 16 and 17.
7. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), Sections 9 and 10.
8. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), Sections 24 and 25.
9. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), Sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
10. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), Sections 3, 4, and 5.
11. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), Section 42.
12. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), Sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
13. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), Sections 27 and 28.
14. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), Sections 61, 62 and 68.
15. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), Section 16.
16. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), Section 40.
17. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), Section 22 (1).

The 1st December 1914.

No. 2668-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1024-G., dated the 14th May 1914, Mr. E. C. Apostolides, Consul for Greece at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 23rd November 1914.

The 3rd December 1914.

No. 2686-G.—With reference to notification No. 1836-G., dated the 11th August 1914, Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd October 1914.

No. 2998-Est. A.—Major F. D. S. Fayrer, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 3005-Est. A.—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon H. Bertie, Secretary, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in medical charge of the Indo-European Telegraph Station, Jask, is appointed Quarantine Medical Officer, Bander Abbas, with effect from the 1st August 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 1873-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the Act on a written authority executed under rule 1, Order XXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), by any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity authorising any person to sue or defend in his stead in a Civil Court.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th December 1914.

No. 1565-F. E.—Mr. R. H. D. Lacey was posted as an attached officer in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, for the 30th September 1914.

No. 1566-F. E.—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 18th November 1914.

No. 1567-F. E.—The services of Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., Officiating Deputy Mint Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 15th November 1914.

No. 1568-F. E.—The following grade promotions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 24th February 1914.

Mr. P. T. B. Kellner is promoted substantively to Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 1st November 1914.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of the General List.

No. 1569-F. E.—The following grade promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 28th July 1914.

Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 25th August 1914.

Mr. J. DeVine to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 24th September 1914.

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., to officiate in Class II instead of in Class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 25th September 1914.

Mr. J. DeVine to revert to Class III of the General List.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 1296-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance (VII of 1914) and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following Order:—

1. Where the Local Government is of opinion that a hostile foreigner or a hostile firm is utilising or is likely to utilise the period of one month allowed by clause 8(1) (ii) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, for the submission of an application to carry on, or engage in, trade or business in British India, in realising his or its assets for the purpose of remitting such assets directly or indirectly to any person resident in any State for the time being at war with His Majesty, the Local Government may direct such foreigner or firm shall not transfer or otherwise deal with in any way his or its assets or any part thereof without the consent of the Local Government and the Local Government may take all steps it may consider necessary to ensure compliance with any such order.

2. An order made under clause (1) shall remain in force until the disposal of the application for a licence under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, or in the event of a failure to make such an application, until the period of one month within which such an application must be made has expired.

3. This Order shall be read as one with the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

No. 1298-W.—The following is published in supersession of the Notification in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 1116-W., dated the 26th November 1914:—

Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 17th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India is a hostile firm; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order;

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession;
- (2) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any State now at war with His Majesty;
- (3) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by, or on behalf of, any person or persons being subjects of any State now at war with His Majesty;
- (4) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such State; and
- (5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th December 1914.

No. 1344-C.—Mr. J. C. Shields, Chief Electrician, Indian Telegraph Department, is placed on special duty under the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs for a period of 3 months, with effect from the 11th November 1914.

With effect from the same date, Mr. H. C. N. Prance, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Calcutta East Division, will carry on the duties of Chief Electrician, Indian Telegraph Department, in addition to his own.

No. 1426-228-C.—Mr. G. P. Roy, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is appointed temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Traffic, is appointed temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 1st to the 21st October 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1080.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Second Lieutenant A. Brown, 4th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain A. A. Todd, Rifle Brigade, resigned. Dated the 23rd November 1914.

No. 1081.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 967, dated the 30th October 1914, the following officiating arrangements have been made in the Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, *vice* Mr. F. W. L. Devine, appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

Mr. W. H. P. de la Hey, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as Registrar from the 13th April to the 30th June 1914.

Rai Sahib Nagendra Nath Chatterjee, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Registrar from the 1st July to the 14th November 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1082.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th December 1914.

To be Lieutenants.

Walter Lewis Henderson	}	,—Cavalry Branch
William Lancaster Ranking		
William Stevenson	}	,—Infantry Branch.
Fred Cross		
Hugh Lethbridge Pope		

To be 2nd Lieutenants.

Frederick Ewart Robertson	}	,—Cavalry Branch.
Richard Joseph Innes		
Wellesley St. George Ashe		
Basil Whitaker		
Charles Hopewell Tayler		
Harry Taylor		
Kenneth Yates		
George William Fulcher		
Douglas Colin Rowland Hindley		
Reginald Lonsada Barrow		
Nicholas Howard Thomas Homer		
George Stewart Manisty		
Stuart Gray		
Richard Martin Treloar		
Alfred Lyon Hill			}	,—Infantry Branch.
Huyshe Arthur Bradshaw		
Ernest John Green		
Daniel Vincent McCollum		
Frank Leonard Woledge		
Stanley Lewin Nathan		
Henry Maurye Banou		
Michel Cuthbert Tayler		
Lachlan Ronald Fraser		
Edgar Norman Bath		
Cecil Otcher Peddon		

Edward Parnell Widdicombe
 Homer Clarence Beck
 Melancthon Edward Brett
 Eric Hamilton Hunter
 Frederick Helm
 George Lewis Field
 Hugh Stanley Cheshire
 Sidney Arthur Ralph
 George Wilson Muirhead
 John Nugent Gordon Stoker
 Burney Henry May
 Harold Kenneth Head
 Richard Brierley
 Thomas Domenic Nugent
 Hugh Vivian Collingridge
 Frederick Julian Siedle
 Leslie Bell Syer
 George Herbert Elsworth
 Edward Stephen Hearn
 John Tyson Tyson
 Lauchlan Toremore Macdonald
 Wilfred James Crocker
 George Wishart
 Samuel Grant Mellis Smith
 Eric Wilfred Waite
 Noel DeCourcy Hardwick
 Morton Hollinshed Crawford Stuart
 Roy Douglas Burne
 Geoffrey Thompson
 Francis Carey Head
 Herbert George Head
 Walter Herbert Mayes
 John Pomeroy Dalley
 William Hamish Chalmers
 Joseph Charles Stewart
 Norman Lincoln
 George Tresilian Pender
 Ernest Neville Priestley
 William Blake
 William Mowbray
 Chetwode Percy Evill
 Horace Justin Dillon Flynn
 Hugh Lionel Bartholomew
 Hugh Rahere Panckridge
 Sydney Elston Grundy
 Cedric Robert Kyffin Crossfield
 Amiraux Silver Fletcher
 William Oakley Garrett

—Infantry Branch.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1083.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 31st October 1914, pages 8843 and 8846.

War Office,
 31st October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * *

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel George de S. Barrow, 85th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, and to be temporary Colonel, *vice* Colonel J. Vaughan, D.S.O. Dated 15th September, 1914.

* * * * *

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

Local Units.

The following notifications are substituted for those which appeared in the Gazette dated 5th October, 1914 :—

* * * * *

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel William Prior, Indian Army, 13th Battalion. Dated 18th September, 1914.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Colonel Eden Vansittart, 8th Battalion. Dated 14th September, 1914.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette*," dated the 2nd November 1914, pages 8851, 8852, 8854, 8857, and 8872.

War Office,
2nd November, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aides-de-Camp—

Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 16th September 1914.

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

* * * * *

Assistant Director of Transport—

Colonel Alfred L. Phillips, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Deputy Assistant Director of Transport—

Major Frederick W. Hawks, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Assistant Director of Supplies—

Major Mark Synge, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies—

Captain Arthur A. G. Duke, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

* * * * *

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant H. F. Belli-Bivar, Indian Army. Dated 25th August 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Champion Faunthorpe, Indian Volunteers. Dated 28th October 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Major :—

Ernest Thomas Lloyd (late Major, Agra Volunteers). Dated 19th October 1914.

* * * * *

*India Office,
2nd November 1914.*

The KING has approved the promotion of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

George Sidney Sheppard. Dated 23rd October 1914.

* * * * *

*"London Gazette," dated the 3rd November 1914, pages 8879, 8880, 8882, 8889, 8892
and 8897.*

* * * * *

The President of the French Republic has bestowed the Decoration of the Legion of Honour on the undermentioned Officers, with the approval of His Majesty the King, for their gallantry during the Operations between the 21st and 30th August 1914.

* * * * *

Croix de Chevalier.

Captain Gatacre, J. K. (killed in action), 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

* * * * *

*War Office,
3rd November 1914.*

REGULAR FORCES.

The following appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant Hamilton D. Drysdale, Indian Army. Dated 3rd October 1914.

War Office,
3rd November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

YEOMANRY.

Hampshire (Carabiniers).

Major Arthur Neville Lovell (late Indian Army) to be Major (temporary). Dated 26th October 1914.

* * * * *

Nottinghamshire (South Nottinghamshire Hussars).

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hearle Cole (late Indian Army) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th November 1914.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

8th Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be Captain :—

Hugh Warburton Davies (late Second Lieutenant, Assam Valley Light Horse). Dated 5th September 1914.

* * * * *

General List.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

* * * * *

N. McLeod (late Captain, Calcutta Light Horse).

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 4th November 1914, pages 8989, 8991 and 8995.

War Office,
4th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Colonel C. W. Muir, C.B., C.I.E., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 30th October 1914.

* * * * *

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Lieutenant Clive K. Daly, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Indian Army (temporary Captain), to be Adjutant, 8th (Service) Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 19th October 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The appointment to a temporary Lieutenancy of B. R. M. Wood, notified in the Gazette of 24th October 1914, is cancelled.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 5th November 1914, pages 8999, 9002, 9003, 9004 and 9008.

War Office,

5th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain).

Captain Aubrey St. J. Cook, D.S.O. Dated 30th October 1914.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT OFFICER.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captain).

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis S. Baker, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 29th October 1914.

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Brevet-Colonel Ernest A. F. Carter (retired pay), 11th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, *vice* Colonel Hugh Rose, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

* * * * *

Colonel Francis P. Hutchinson, C.B. (Indian Army), 18th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Dated 19th October 1914.

* * * * *

Brevet-Colonel William R. H. Beresford-Ash (retired pay), 10th Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. R. Ostrehan, Indian Army. Dated 13th October 1914.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Le G. Justice (Indian Army), 5th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Dated 19th September 1914.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Newell (Indian Army), 7th Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry,) *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen G. Moore Dated 24th October 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Aubrey St. J. Cooke, D.S.O., late Captain, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 5th August 1914.

* * * * *

War Office,
5th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Infantry.

* * * * *

6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Rifles); the undermentioned to be Lieutenants:—

* * * * *

William John Hartley (late Second Lieutenant, Malabar Volunteer Rifles). Dated 7th October 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 6th November 1914, pages 9017, 9018 and 9031.

War Office,
6th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * *

Brigade Major.

Captain E. C. Kensington, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), Indian Army. Dated 5th September 1914.

* * * * *

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major William C. Palæologus, retired Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 16th October 1914.

* * * * *

India Office,
6th November 1914.

The undermentioned officer has been dismissed from the service by sentence of a General Court Martial:—

Captain Frederic Philip Pierrepont Rouse. Dated 7th November 1914.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1084.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Leon Francis Brandenburg, M.B.,—29th July 1914.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1085.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S.,—30th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 1086.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 11th November 1914:—

George Maurice Callaghan (Supernumerary).
 Thomas William Twells.
 John Letwitch Lawrence.
 Arthur James.
 Arthur Henry Whitley.
 William O'Connor.
 Alfred Bertram Cornelius.
 Edward Desmond Shave.
 Thomas Henderson Brooks.
 Lionel Scott.
 George Archibald Simpson Howatson.
 Albert Edward Clarke.
 Albert Alexander Wellington White.
 Francis Henry O'Leary.
 Reginald William Pettigrew.
 Archibald Percival Lopez.
 Ernest Clayton Ross Fox.
 Frank Herbert Gleeson.
 Gilbert Henry Perkins.
 John Cecil Milburn.
 James Robert Foy.
 *George Towers Jones.
 William Henry Thipthorp.
 *Joseph Longman Wredde.
 Augustus Wilhelm Dyer.
 Francis Xavier Mendis.
 Frederick Russell Smith.
 Arthur Robbins Duckworth.
 Henry Duckworth (Supernumerary).
 George Samuel Jennings.
 George Frederick Andeen.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1087.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), with effect from the 1st July 1914.

No. 1088.—The following promotions are made:—

5th Cavalry.

Duffadar Muhammad Husain Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from 8th August 1914.

Duffadar Jot Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mirza Sufdar Beg, deceased; with effect from 7th September 1914.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Jemadar Jit Singh to be Ressaidar in the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to complete the establishment; with effect from 29th October 1914.

34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse.

Ressaidar Husain Bakhsh Khan to be Risaldar, to complete the establishment; with effect from 10th August 1914.

Jemadar Badan Singh to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from 10th August 1914.

Kot-Dafadars Rewat Singh, Firoz Khan and Isa Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 10th August 1914.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Ressaidar Dilawar Khan to be Risaldar. Jemadar Shibdeo Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Lihaz Gul Khan and Dayal Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 24th October 1914.

31st Mountain Battery.

Havildar Mihar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from 11th November 1914.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs

Jemadar Gajjan Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Harnam Singh, Bishan Singh, Badan Singh, Bir Singh, Gurdit Singh and Atar Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 8th August 1914.

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sahib Nur to be Subadar and Havildars Fateh Singh, Pirthi Chand, Lal Zaman, Sant Singh, Ghulam Muhammad and Bhola Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 16th October 1914.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Fateh Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gopal Singh and Havildar-Major Arjan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 2nd November 1914.

48th Pioneers.

Jemadar Lehri to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Sundar Singh, Havildar Khushal Singh, Colour-Havildar Shin Singh, Havildar Ramji Lal and Havildar-Major Chhaila to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th August 1914.

87th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Karam Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th October 1914.

89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Jasmal Singh, to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gajnda Singh, Havildar Chenchal Singh and Quartermaster-Havildar Bishun Datt Duba to be Jemadars; to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Suraj Pande to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th October 1914.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Colour-Havildars Abdul Karim, Panna, Phula Ram and Havildar Nara Rawat to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th September 1914.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Aslam Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Umar Khan, Ghulam Shah and Kishan Singh, Havildars Dindar, Tulsa Singh and Colour-Havildar Faiz Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Dhanbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Baising Thapa, Havildar-Major Dhanraj Pun and Havildars Nandlal Guring, Dalbahadur Thapa and Kharak Bahadur Rana to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 16th October 1914.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Hastabir Thapa to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Budhibal Rana to be Jemadar, vice Sankhbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th October 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1089.—The following promotion is made to complete the establishment on the expansion of Mule Cadres :—

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Ahmed Ali, 1st Mule Corps, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant, with effect from 9th October 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 1090.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th December 1914:—

Second Lieutenant Harold Augustus Starkey.
Second Lieutenant William Ashton Scholes.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Alfred Owen Thompson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 1091.—John Barre deWinton Moloney to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* T. H. Bishop, transferred. Dated the 31st October 1914.

*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.**(Artillery Companies.)*

No. 1092.—Second Lieutenant Edward Herbert Keeling to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. C. Shipster transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st September 1914.

John Patrick Doyle to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1093.—Major Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1094.—Edward George McAlpine to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th November 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1095.—Captain (Honorary Major) Augustus Baldwin Baker Whaley, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 31st July 1914.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1096.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Barvill Holmes, V.D., Commandant, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred as Commandant to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gardiner, Commandant, placed supernumerary on the establishment of his rank. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1097.—Lieutenant Charles Herbert Macnutt, Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Henry Hewart Craw to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

William John Lakeland to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1098.—Captain Arthur Emanuele Martelli resigns his commission. Dated the 5th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Percival William White Williams resigns his commission. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1099.—Evan Ebenezer Bias to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th October 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

No. 1100.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Alfred Carlyon Tweedy.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 25th November and 1st December 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
6th Jat Light Infantry.	Captain Alexander Clairmonte Anderson.	23rd November 1914.	France	Killed accidentally.
Ditto	Lieutenant Eric Carr Liptrott.	25th November 1914.	Do.	Died of wounds.
Ditto	Captain Leonard Grey Dudley.	25th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
31st Punjabis Attached to 53th Vaughan's Rifles. (Frontier Force.)	Lieutenant Ralph Alec Reilly.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
34th Sikh Pioneers	Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain James Fergus Mackain.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant John Henry Crofton.	18th November 1914.	Dublin	...
58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Hugh Laurence Chenovix Baldwin.	21st November 1914.	France	Died of wounds.
Ditto	Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner.	23rd November 1914.	Do.	Was Commandant. Killed in action.
62nd Punjabis	Major Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie.	27th November 1914.	Suez	...
107th Pioneers	Major Jonathan Maxwell Bruce.	24th November 1914.	France	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Duncan Stuart Ross Macpherson.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Major Reginald William Sidney Elliott.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Duncan Baillie	4th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto.

Errata (i).—In Army Department Notification dated the 23rd October 1914, published in the Gazette of India of the 24th October 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain John Kerwan Gatacre, for "19th October 1914" read "12th October 1914."

Errata (ii).—In Army Department Notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the Gazette of India of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Bailston and Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitechurch for "Between 30th and 31st October 1914" read "31st October 1914."

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st December 1914.

No. 329.—Mr. R. C. Briggs, Executive Engineer, Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and Superintendent, Local Manufactures, Bombay, is transferred to the Ondh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 330.—With reference to Notification No. 329, dated 1st December 1914, Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, is appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and Superintendent, Local Manufactures, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

No. 331.—Mr. J. D. Green, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways to class II, grade 4, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The 3rd December 1914.

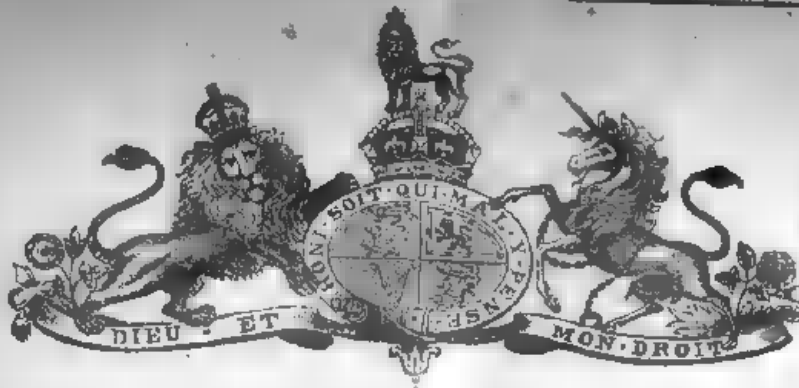
No. 332.—Mr. W. E. King, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 17th November 1914.

No. 333.—*Corrigendum.* For the date "7th November 1914, forenoon" in Notification No. 328, dated the 23rd November 1914, read "10th November 1914, forenoon".

No. 334.—Mr. F. W. Thorp, Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 335.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 334, dated the 3rd December 1914, Mr. S. H. Maule-Cole, Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50.] DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

See Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.]

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th December 1914.

No. 57.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Tuesday, the 12th January, 1915, at 11 A. M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th December 1914.

No. 778-C.—With reference to the Home Department notifications nos. 1998-C., 486, 1497 and 1499, dated the 18th March, 17th April, 1st October and 1st October 1914, respectively, the following arrangements in the grades of Superintendents in the Home Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates indicated in each case:—

- Rai Abinash Chandra Koor Bahadur, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 1st December 1914.
- Mr. H. C. Marsden, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 1st December 1914.
- Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 8th December 1914.
- Mr. R. S. D'Arcy, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 1st December 1914, and officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 1st to the 7th December 1914, both days inclusive.
- Mr. Bijay Krishna Banerji, to be officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 1st December 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 10th December 1914.

No. 787-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

- Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
- Major J. B. Christian, I.M.S.
- Major V. E. H. Lindsay, M.B., I.M.S.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 805-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

- Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Parry, M.B., I.M.S.
- Major A. B. Fry, M.D., I.M.S.
- „ W. G. Hamilton, D.H.P., I.M.S.
- „ J. M. Woolley, M.D., I.M.S.
- Captain A. M. Jukes, M.D., I.M.S.
- „ D. P. Goll, M.B., I.M.S.
- „ K. K. Mukerjee, I.M.S.
- „ R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S.
- „ F. H. Salisbury, M.B., I.M.S.
- „ A. Denham-White, M.B., I.M.S.

POLICE.

The 2nd December 1914.

No. 812-C.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following description of the uniform to be worn by all officers of the Indian Police shall be published for general information in supersession of all previous orders on the subject. No officer now in the Service will be required to provide himself with the new uniform until the corresponding item of his present equipment is worn out.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

FULL DRESS—COLD WEATHER.

Helmet.—White, Wolseley pattern, with silver chin-chain fastening under the sides of the helmet by hooks. Spike of silver, cavalry pattern, with leaf pattern base. Rose-hook silver.

Pagri.—Plain dark blue silk.

Pagri badge.—Silver, Indian Police design, to be worn in the front of the helmet just above the dip of the *pagri*.

Tunic.—Dark blue cloth, lined with black Italian cloth and edged all round (except on the collar) with black mohair square cord. The collar edged with one inch black mohair braid, with a tracing of braid below. Cuffs pointed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; an Austrian knot of black mohair square cord extending to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, a black tracing braided figure on cuff below forming a treble ∞ . The skirt rounded off in front and closed behind. On each side of the breast five loops of black square cord, with netted caps and drops, fastening with black olivets. On each back seam a line of the same cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and ending in an Austrian knot reaching to the bottom of the skirt. Shoulder cords of black chain gimp fastened to a small netted black button.

UNDRESS.

Serge Patrol Jacket.—Dark blue serge of a weight suited to the climate in which it will be worn. Length of jacket for an officer 5' 9" in height 28" (a proportionate variation for any difference in height). Jacket to be easy fitting cut with sidebodies, slits at sides, five medium size Indian Police pattern buttons down front. Stand-up collar cut square in front, not more than 2 inches in height. A white linen collar to be worn inside showing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch evenly all round. Two breast patch pockets outside $8\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ " deep with a box pleat $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide in centre. The flaps of the pockets to be pointed in the centre and slightly rounded at the ends, small button hole and Indian Police pattern button to flap. Two plain patch pockets below waist 8" deep, 7" wide at top and 8" at bottom. Flaps as for breast pockets, with hole and button. No pocket inside. Black alpaca or Italian cloth lining. Shoulder-straps of same material as the jacket with a small button and button hole at the top. Badges of rank and shoulder letters as for tunic. Sleeves with pointed cuff 6" deep. A $2\frac{1}{4}$ " slit with two small buttons and button holes at the hind arm.

Badges.—Silver metal.

Inspector-General—one crown and two stars.

Deputy Inspector-General—one crown and one star.

Superintendents, 3rd grade and above—one crown.

Superintendents, below 3rd grade—three stars.

Assistant Superintendents—two stars.

Probationers—one star.

The crowns when laid on the shoulder cords to be one inch broad and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height. The stars to be of the "Star of India" (five pointed) pattern and one inch broad.

Officers of all ranks will wear a silver departmental badge, "I. P.", in half inch block letters at the base of the shoulder strap.

Pantaloon.—Dark blue cloth, with strappings of black doeskin, and two stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plain mohair braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart down the outside seams.

Overalls.—Dark blue cloth, with two stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plain mohair braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart down the outside seams. Black leather foot straps with steel buckle.

Boots.—Black Blucher boots for mounted duties and black Wellington boots for dismounted duties. Blucher boot to reach to about four inches from the top of the knee.

Spurs.—For mounted duties steel jack spurs with chain and leather straps. For dismounted duties steel crane-necked box spurs. For mounted duties the large square leather guard through which the spur strap passes should be worn.

Gloves.—White doeskin or buckskin.

Sword.—Straight, 1896 Infantry pattern, with half basket hilt in white metal, and device "I. P." and crown.

Sword-belt.—Dark blue webbing. Black patent leather slings one inch wide fitted with silver plated buckles and studs.

Sword knot.—Silver cord and acorn.

Shoulder belt.—Black patent leather two inches wide with silver ornamented buckle, tip and slide, with "I. P." in the centre of the tip. The Indian Police badge in silver, silver lion's head, 2 silver chains, and whistle as breast ornament.

Pouch.—Black patent leather 6 inches wide and 3½ inches deep, with the Indian Police badge in silver in the centre. Fittings of silver.

Greatcoat.—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, to reach within a foot of the ground. Stand and fall collar 4½ inches deep, with a fly to cover the band of the cape when buttoned on. Loose round cuffs 6 inches deep. Two pockets with flaps at the waist in front. Two openings behind at the side seams, with pointed flaps 11 inches long at the points. A pocket inside the left breast. A slip 6 inches deep in the left side for the hilt of the sword to pass through. An opening behind long enough to reach to the cantle of the saddle, with a gusset commencing at the top of the opening and extending downwards to about 24 inches with about 19 inches width at the bottom, a tab with a button-hole near the bottom of the gusset to close it when the coat is worn on foot. Two rows of large Indian Police pattern buttons down the front, 6 in each row, the top buttons 6 inches apart, the bottom ones 4 inches from centre to centre; 3 large Indian Police pattern buttons on each skirt flap; 4 small silk-covered buttons at the opening behind and 5 flat buttons under the fly at the collar. A cloth back-strap, attached to the top button of the skirt-flap to confine the coat at the waist; a button-hole in the centre of the strap. Two hooks and eyes to the collar. Shoulder-straps on the coat of the same material as the garment, fastening with a small Indian Police pattern button at the top. Cape of the same cloth as the coat and long enough to cover the knuckles, with four small buttons in front and fastening at the neck with a silver chain and hook.

Forage cap.—Blue cloth with three cloth welts, 3½ inches total depth, diameter across the top 9½ inches for a cap fitting 21½ inches in circumference, the top to be ½ inch larger or smaller in diameter for every ½ inch by which the cap may vary in size of head above or below the before-mentioned standard, e.g., for a cap 22½ inches in circumference the diameter across the top to be 10½ inches, and for a cap 21 inches in circumference the diameter to be 8½ inches. The sides to be made in four pieces and to be 1½ inches deep between the welts. A band of black mohair oakleaf lace 1½ inches wide to be placed between the two lower welts. Indian Police pattern badge to be worn in the centre of the band in front. The cap to be set up on a band of stiff leather or other material 1½ inches deep. Chin strap of black patent leather ½ inch wide buttoned on to two gorget buttons of Indian Police pattern placed immediately behind the corners of the peak.

The peak of the cap will be of the following pattern:—

For Inspector-General—Patent leather, embroidered all round with plain silver embroidery. Depth in the middle 2 inches. To drop at an angle of 45 degrees.

For Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendents, 3rd grade and upwards—As for Inspector-General but embroidered on front edge only.

For all other officers—Plain patent leather peak.

FULL DRESS—HOT WEATHER.

Frock.—Plain white drill, full in the chest. Shoulder straps of the same material, fastened at the top with a small Indian Police pattern button. Stand-up collar of the same material as the frock, cut square with two hooks and eyes. Five medium size Indian Police pattern buttons down the front. One inside breast pocket. Cuffs pointed, 5 inches high at the point and 2½ inches behind. The frock to be of sufficient length just to clear the saddle when mounted.

Overalls.—Plain white drill, with black leather footstraps.

Pantaloons.—As for Full Dress Cold Weather.

Forage cap.—The cold-weather forage cap to be worn with a white cover. Remaining items as for Full Dress—Cold Weather.

WORKING DRESS.

Helmet.—Wolseley pattern, covered with khaki. No metal fixings. Brown leather chin strap ½ inch wide.

Pagri.—Dark blue.

Frock.—Khaki drill, single-breasted, cut as a lounge coat to the waist, very loose at the chest and shoulders but fitted at the waist. A 2½ inches expanding pleat down the centre of the back, sewn down below the waistband, and a waistseam and band 2½ inches wide. Military skirt to bottom edge. A silver-plated hook on each side at the waist. Collar to be cut as in an ordinary civilian lounge coat. Two crosspatch breast pockets above, 6½ inches wide and 7½ inches deep to the top of the flap, with a 2½ inches box pleat in the centre. Two expanding pockets below the waist (pleats at the sides) 9½ inches wide at the top, 10½ inches at the bottom, 8 inches deep to the top of the pocket, fastened at the top with a small Indian Police pattern button; flap, with button-hole, to cover pockets, 8½ inches deep and 10½ inches wide sewn into the bottom edge of the waistband; the top of the pockets to be sewn down at the corners in such a manner that the pocket can be expanded at the top also. Outside ticket pocket in top of waistband on the right side. Inside watch pocket, with leather tab above for

chain or strap. Four medium Indian Police pattern buttons down the front, the bottom button on the lower edge of the waistband. Pointed cuffs with opening fastened with two small Indian Police pattern buttons. Shoulder-straps of same material as garment. The frock to be worn with a white collar and dark blue silk sailor knot tie.

NOTE.—Such modifications in the working dress as may suit local circumstances may be permitted by local Governments or Administrations for informal work. Such orders might authorize, for example, the wearing of puttees, khaki hunting pattern scarves, Cawapore Tent Club helmets and Jodhpur breeches or shorts.

Overalls.—Khaki drill with black leather foot-straps.

Breeches.—Khaki Bedford cord, strapped with the same material.

Leggings.—Brown leather, fitting at ankle, fastened by a steel strip running down the front, and a small strap and steel buckle at the top.

Boots.—Ankle, plain brown leather with plain toe caps.

Spurs.—For mounted duties—jack, steel, with chain and strap. With overalls—boots and spurs as in full dress dismounted.

Belt.—Sam Browne, army regulation pattern but with white metal mountings. The strap over the left shoulder should not be worn except when it is required to support the revolver.

Sword.—Same as for full dress.

Sword knot.—Brown leather with acorn.

Scabbard.—Brown leather, as worn with Sam Browne belt.

Badges.—Same as for full dress.

Field cap.—Khaki cloth with a crown of dark blue cloth, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top. Crown shaped similar to the glengarry. Folding peak in front. Flaps at the sides to let down, lower flaps to fasten under the chin when unfolded and when folded fastening to the front of the cap with two gorget Indian Police pattern buttons. Silver badge on left side $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front and 1 inch from the top of the cap measured from the centre of the badge.

Forage Cap.—The cold weather forage cap to be worn with a khaki cover.

NOTE.—Either the field or forage cap can be worn at the officer's option.

Greatcoat.—As in full dress, but if desired a short overcoat of the following description may be worn.

Overcoat.—Khaki serge according to climate, cut with whole back 32 inches long for a man 5' 8" in height and 1 inch longer or shorter for every 2 inches variation in height. Slits at sides 5 inches long. Five large Indian Police pattern buttons down the front. Two breast patch pockets outside in line with second button, 7 inches wide and 8 inches deep, with three-pointed flap and small Indian Police pattern button. Two patch pockets below in line with the bottom button, 8 inches wide and 9 inches deep, with flap and small Indian Police pattern button. Collar stand and roll 5 inches deep at the back and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep at the front and fastened with one hook and eye. Collar-tab to button across neck if required. Sleeves finished with a turn-back cuff 4 inches deep. Shoulder straps of the same material as the coat, fastened with small Indian Police pattern button at collar seam and with badges of rank. Lining according to climate. An inside pocket between facing and lining, with opening $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from neck and extending to 11 inches down.

MESS DRESS—COLD WEATHER.

Mess jacket.—Blue cloth, pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind, of the same material. Rolled collar of black silk. Shoulder-straps of blue cloth, tacked under the collar, with badges of rank as in full dress. Collar badges on the lappels 5 inches from the shoulder seam. Miniature medals to be worn on the left lappel, below the collar badge.

Mess waistcoat.—White marcella, open at the front and without collar, to be fastened with 4 small regulation buttons.

Collar and necktie.—Collar, plain white linen, with black necktie.

Overalls.—As in full dress.

Boots.—Wellington, black patent leather.

Spurs.—As in full dress (dismounted).

MESS DRESS—HOT WEATHER.

Mess jacket.—White drill without braid or buttons. Roll collar. Shoulder straps of similar material with a small Indian Police pattern button at the top. One inside breast

pocket. Sleeves cut plain with pointed cuffs 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind. Badges of rank and collar badges as in cold weather mess dress.

Waistcoat.—As in cold weather mess dress.

Collar and necktie.—As in cold weather mess dress.

Overalls.—White drill with black leather footstraps.

Boots and spurs.—As in cold weather mess dress.

HORSE FURNITURE.

Head collar.—Of bridle leather. The head nose-band and back-stay 1½ inch in width and the throat-lash ¾ inch in width. The collar fitted with nickel-plated buckles and rings. The brow-band of dark blue enamelled leather, with rosettes of the same material mounted on silver.

Bit.—Portsmouth, Elbow, Reversible, of steel, medium port, without bosses; fitted with two steel curb hooks and a single link curb-chain.

Bit head.—Of bridle leather ¾ inch wide, fitted with a ¾ inch silver-plated double buckle, and buckled on to bit.

Bit reins.—Of bridle leather ¾ inch in width, fitted with billets and ¾ inch silver-plated double buckles.

Bridoon bit.—Plain mouthpiece with rings 1½ inches in diameter and tees 5½ inches in length.

Bridoon reins.—Of bridle leather ¾ inch in width, buckled on to the bridoon; the hand part to overlap and neatly sewn.

Girths.—Dark blue.

Head rope.—1½ inch white cotton rope fitted at one end with a brown leather billet having a silver-plated double buckle; the other end whipped.

Runners, stirrup leather.—Of silver plate, 1½ inches by ½ inch by ¾ inch internal measurement; outside edges bevelled and inside rounded.

Saddle.—Ordinary hunting, fitted with necessary D's.

Frog.—Of brown leather, attached to the shoe case (near side) for carrying the sword scabbard; shoe case fitted with a leather steadying strap.

Wallets.—12 inches in length and 5½ inches in width, lined with check water-proof material; the backs of crop butt leather; the connecting band of collar back; the fronts, covers, gussets, pocket and inside loop of bag hide. An ammunition pocket fitted inside the near wallet, and a loop for pistol inside the off wallet. The back of each wallet furnished with two loops.

APPENDIX.

The Indian Police device for use on badges and on buttons.

DEVICE OF THE INDIAN POLICE.



Badges.

For pouch 2½ inches in height.
" helmet 2½ " "

For cap 1½ inches in height.
" collar 1½ " "

Buttons.

Convex, die-struck and embossed.

Large 40 lines.
Medium 30 "

Small 24 lines.
Gorget 20 "

POLITICAL.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 2813.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1914.

No. 2814.—The services of Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1914.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 2847.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of Bisaldar Moghal Baz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank, and Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Naib Tahsildar, Jandola, to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous bravery displayed by them in rounding up the notorious Bhitanni outlaw, Karair, on the 26th June 1914. Karair had carried off a girl from the village of Jafran in Tank Tahsil, but she was recovered through pressure being brought upon the tribe. In pursuance of an attempt to carry her off again he had taken up a position with another Bhitanni, both armed, close to the village on the morning in question when S. Moghal Baz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank, arrived at Jafran in the course of his ordinary duties. Suspecting their identity and intentions, Moghal Baz Khan at once proceeded to where the outlaw and his companion was accompanied by four or five others, and when the two Bhitannis started to run away, he rode off in pursuit though he was himself unarmed. One of those with him fired, but without effect, at the outlaws, who returned the fire as they fled, while the Shau Alam Chigha who had been warned turned out and tried to cut them off. The desultory firing which ensued attracted the Naib Tahsildar, Jandola, Muhammad Nawaz Khan, who, with the Circle Inspector of Police, was returning from Mullazai, and when the pursuit had been carried across the plain a shot, probably fired by Nawaz Khan, killed Karair, though his companion managed to escape. Sardar Moghal Baz Khan acted with great bravery and judgment, and but for his prompt action it is improbable that this notorious outlaw would have been accounted for. The effective assistance afforded him by the Naib Tahsildar is also deserving of the highest praise.

No. 2865.—The services of the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Legislative Department with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1914.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

No. 1876.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

V. H. Jackson, Esq., M.A.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A.

R. Knox, Esq., M.A.

H. SHARP,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATION.****LAND SURVEYS.***Simla, the 10th December 1914.*

No. 2097-420-11.—The services of Mr. R. Humphreys, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Punjab Government.

L. J. KERSHAW,*Secretary to the Government of India.***PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Delhi, the 7th December 1914.*

No. 43.—Mr. William John O'Grady-Gill, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the United Provinces.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 44.—The services of Major S. D'A. Crookshank, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., Superintending Engineer, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 9th December 1914.

No. 45.—Mr. E. L. Glass, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is transferred to the Central Provinces with effect from the 4th December 1914.

B. P. RUSSELL,*Secretary to the Government of India.***FINANCE DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.****ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.****RAILWAYS.***Delhi, the 8th December 1914.*

No. 1091-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (a), clause (8) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (ii) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the following State-aided railway companies as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36(a) of the Act :—

1. Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railways Company.
2. Mandra-Bhon Railway Company.
3. Upper Sind Light Railways, Jacobabad-Kashmore Feeder, Limited.
4. Guzerat Railways Company.
5. Central Provinces Railways Company.
6. Dhond-Baramati Railway Company.
7. Sara-Sirajganj Railway Company.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 1591-F. E.—Mr C. V. Baylies has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Nagpur, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 1592-F. E.—Mr. A. S. B. Bayley has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

No. 1593-F. E.—Mr. L. B. Ward has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

No. 1594-F. E.—Mr. N. B. Deane was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, from the 3rd to the 5th October 1914.

No. 1595-F. E.—Mr. N. Sethuram Iyer, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed as a temporary Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 1596-F. E.—Mr. A. Krishna Rao, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been appointed as a temporary Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office with effect from the 1st December 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

No. 1047-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 681-W., dated the 15th October 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE WAR
PUBLISHED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

*Count Errembauld de Dudzeele, Belgian Minister at Vienna, to Monsieur Davignon,
Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir sous ce pli, le texte de l'ultimatum de l'Autriche-Hongrie à la Serbie.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) COMTE ERREMBULT
DE DUDZEELE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(Text of Austro-Hungarian note,* for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)"
[Cd. 7476] No. 4, pp. 3—6.]

*Vide Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 503-W., dated the 22nd September 1914.

No. 2.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, July 24, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Gouvernement du Roi s'est demandé si, dans les circonstances actuelles, il n'y aurait pas lieu d'adresser aux Puissances qui ont garanti son indépendance et sa neutralité, une communication destinée à leur confirmer sa résolution de remplir les devoirs internationaux que lui imposent les traités au cas où une guerre viendrait à éclater aux frontières de la Belgique.

Il a été amené à la conclusion qu'une telle communication serait prématurée à l'heure présente mais que les événements pourraient se précipiter et ne point lui laisser le temps de faire parvenir, au moment voulu, les instructions opportunes à ses représentants à l'étranger.

Dans cette situation, j'ai proposé au Roi et à mes collègues du Cabinet, qui se sont ralliés à ma manière de voir, de vous donner, dès à présent, des indications précises sur la démarche que vous auriez à faire si l'éventualité d'une guerre franco-allemande devenait plus menaçante.

Vous trouverez, sous ce pli, une lettre signée, mais non datée dont vous aurez à donner lecture et à laisser copie au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères si les circonstances exigent cette communication.

Je vous indiquerai par télégramme le moment d'agir.

Le télégramme vous sera adressé à l'heure où la mobilisation de l'armée belge sera décrétée, si, contrairement à notre sincère espoir, et aux apparences de solution pacifique, nos renseignements nous amenaient à prendre cette mesure extrême de précaution.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

THE Belgian Government have had under their consideration whether, in present circumstances, it would not be advisable to address to the Powers who guarantee Belgian independence and neutrality a communication assuring them of Belgium's determination to fulfil the international obligations imposed upon her by treaty in the event of a war breaking out on her frontiers.

The Government have come to the conclusion that such a communication would be premature at present, but that events might move rapidly and not leave sufficient time to forward suitable instructions at the desired moment to the Belgian representatives abroad.

In these circumstances I have proposed to the King and to my colleagues in the Cabinet, who have concurred, to give you now exact instructions as to the steps to be taken by you if the prospect of a Franco-German War became more threatening.

I enclose herewith a note, signed but not dated, which you should read to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of which you should give him a copy, if circumstances render such a communication necessary.

I will inform you by telegram when you are to act on these instructions.

This telegram will be despatched when the order is given for the mobilisation of the Belgian army if, contrary to our earnest hope and to the apparent prospect of a peaceful settlement, our information leads us to take this extreme measure of precaution.

Enclosure in No. 2.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LA situation internationale est grave; l'éventualité d'un conflit entre plusieurs

Sir,

THE international situation is serious, and the possibility of a war between

Puissances ne peut être écartée des préoccupations du Gouvernement du Roi.

La Belgique a observé avec la plus scrupuleuse exactitude les devoirs d'État neutre que lui imposent les traités du 19 avril 1839. Ces devoirs, elle s'attachera inébranlablement à les remplir, quelles que soient les circonstances.

Les dispositions amicales des Puissances à son égard ont été affirmées si souvent que la Belgique a la confiance de voir son territoire demeurer hors de toute atteinte si des hostilités venaient à se produire à ses frontières.

Toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer l'observation de sa neutralité n'en ont pas moins été prises par le Gouvernement du Roi. L'armée belge est mobilisée et se porte sur les positions stratégiques choisies pour assurer la défense du pays et le respect de sa neutralité. Les forts d'Anvers et de la Meuse sont en état de défense.

Il est à peine nécessaire, Monsieur le Ministre, d'insister sur le caractère de ces mesures. Elles n'ont d'autre but que de mettre la Belgique en situation de remplir ses obligations internationales; elles ne sont et n'ont pu être inspirées, cela va de soi, ni par le dessin de prendre part à une lutte armée des Puissances, ni par un sentiment de défiance envers aucun d'elles.

Me conformant aux ordres reçus, j'ai l'honneur de remettre à votre Excellence une copie de la déclaration du Gouvernement du Roi et de la prier de bien vouloir en prendre acte.

Une communication identique a été faite aux autres Puissances garantes de la neutralité belge.

Je saisis, &c.

several Powers naturally preoccupies the Belgian Government.

Belgium has most scrupulously observed the duties of a neutral State imposed upon her by the treaties of April 19, 1839; and those duties she will strive unflinchingly to fulfil, whatever the circumstances may be.

The friendly feelings of the Powers towards her have been so often reaffirmed that Belgium confidently expects that her territory will remain free from any attack, should hostilities break out upon her frontiers.

All necessary steps to ensure respect of Belgian neutrality have nevertheless been taken by the Government. The Belgian army has been mobilised and is taking up such strategic positions as have been chosen to secure the defence of the country and the respect of its neutrality. The forts of Antwerp and on the Meuse have been put in a state of defence.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the nature of these measures. They are intended solely to enable Belgium to fulfil her international obligations; and it is obvious that they neither have been nor can have been undertaken with any intention of taking part in an armed struggle between the Powers or from any feeling of distrust of any of those Powers.

In accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency a copy of the declaration by the Belgian Government, and to request that you will be good enough to take note of it.

A similar communication has been made to the other Powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

No. 8.

Brussels, July 25, 1914.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague and Luxemburg.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai adressé à vos collègues accrédités auprès des Puissances garantes de l'indépendance et de la neutralité de la Belgique une circulaire, sans date, dont vous trouverez le texte sous ce pli.

Si la menace d'une guerre franco-allemande devenait imminente, cette circulaire serait communiquée aux Gouvernements des Puissances garantes, pour leur faire

Sir,

I have addressed an undated circular note, a copy of which is enclosed, to the Belgian representatives accredited to the Powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium.

Should the danger of a war between France and Germany become imminent, this circular note will be communicated to the Governments of the guaranteeing

connaître notre résolution bien arrêtée de remplir les devoirs internationaux que nous imposent les traités de 1839.

La communication dont il s'agit ne serait effectuée que sur un ordre télégraphique de ma part.

Si les circonstances m'amènent à donner cet ordre, je vous prierai, également par la voie télégraphique, de donner connaissance de notre démarche au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en lui communiquant une copie de la circulaire ci-jointe, à titre de renseignement, et sans demander qu'il vous soit donné acte de cette communication.

Mon télégramme vous indiquerait, éventuellement, la date qui devrait être attribuée à la circulaire, date que vous auriez soin d'inscrire sur la copie que vous remettriez au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Il va de soi que la présente dépêche et son annexe doivent conserver un caractère strictement confidentiel, jusqu'au reçu de nouvelles instructions de ma part.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Powers, in order to inform them of our fixed determination to fulfil those international obligations that are imposed upon us by the treaties of 1839.

The communications in question would only be made upon telegraphic instructions from me.

If circumstances lead me to issue such instructions, I shall request you also, by telegram, to notify the Government to which you are accredited of the step we have taken, and to communicate to them a copy of the enclosed circular note for their information, and without any request that they should take note thereof.

My telegram will inform you of the date to be given to the circular note, which you should be careful to fill in on the copy which you hand to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is unnecessary to point out that this despatch and its enclosure should be treated as strictly confidential until the receipt of fresh instructions from me.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(See Enclosure in No. 2.)

No. 4.

Monsieur Michotte de Welle, Belgian Minister at Belgrade, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, sous ce pli, le texte de la réponse faite par le Gouvernement serbe à la communication austro-hongroise du 10 (23) juillet.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) MICHOTTE

DE WELLE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the reply returned by the Servian Government to the Austro-Hungarian note of the 10 (23) July.

Enclosure in No. 4.

*Vide Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 508-W, dated the 22nd September 1914.

[Text of the Servian reply,* for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)," [Cd. 7467], No. 39.]

No. 5.

Communication made on July 26, 1914, by the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Brussels to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR PACHITCH a donné hier avant 6 heures la réponse du Gouverne-

MONSIEUR PASHITCH gave the reply of the Servian Government to the Austro-

ment serbe à la note austro-hongroise. Cette réponse n'ayant pas été jugée satisfaisante, les relations diplomatiques ont été rompues et le Ministre et le personnel de la Légation d'Autriche ont quitté Belgrade. La mobilisation serbe avait été décrétée déjà avant 3 heures.

Hungarian note before 6 o'clock yesterday. This reply not having been considered satisfactory, diplomatic relations have been broken off and the Minister and staff of the Austrian Legation have left Belgrade. Servian mobilisation had already been ordered before 3 o'clock.

No. 6.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

D'APRÈS un télégramme du Chargé d'Affaires britannique à Belgrade, le Gouvernement serbe a cédé sur tous les points de la note autrichienne. Il admet même l'immixtion de fonctionnaires autrichiens si celle-ci peut s'accorder avec les usages du droit des gens. Le Chargé d'Affaires britannique estime que cette réponse devrait satisfaire l'Autriche dans le cas où celle-ci ne voudrait pas la guerre. Néanmoins l'impression est plus favorable ici aujourd'hui, surtout parce que les hostilités contre la Serbie n'ont pas commencé. Le Gouvernement britannique propose l'intervention de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne, de la France et de l'Italie à Saint-Petersbourg et à Vienne pour trouver un terrain de conciliation. L'Allemagne seule n'a pas encore répondu. L'Empereur décidera.

(Telegram.)

ACCORDING to a telegram from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade, the Servian Government have given way on all the points of the Austrian note. They even allow the intervention of Austrian officials if such a proceeding is in conformity with the usages of international law. The British Chargé d'Affaires considers that this reply should satisfy Austria if she is not desirous of war. Nevertheless, a more hopeful atmosphere prevails here to-day, more particularly because hostilities against Servia have not begun. The British Government suggest mediation by Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy at St. Petersburg and Vienna in order to find some basis for compromise. Germany alone has not yet replied. The decision rests with the Emperor.

No. 7.

Count Errembault de Dudzele, Belgian Minister at Vienna, to M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères me notifie la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche-Hongrie à la Serbie.

(Telegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified me of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Servia.

No. 8.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, The Hague, and Luxemburg.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Gouvernement du Roi a décidé de mettre l'armée sur le pied de paix renforcé.

Sir,

THE Belgian Government have decided to place the army upon a strengthened peace footing.

Cette mesure ne doit être en aucune façon confondue avec la mobilisation.

A cause du peu d'étendue de son territoire, la Belgique tout entière constitue en quelque sorte une zone frontière. Son armée, sur le pied de paix ordinaire, ne comporte qu'une classe de milice sous les armes. Sur le pied de paix renforcé ses divisions d'armée et sa division de cavalerie, grâce au rappel de trois classes, ont des effectifs analogues à ceux des corps entretenus en permanence dans les zones frontières des Puissances voisines.

Ces renseignements vous permettraient de répondre aux questions qui pourraient vous être posées.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

This step should in no way be confused with mobilisation.

Owing to the small extent of her territory, all Belgium consists, in some degree, of a frontier zone. Her army on the ordinary peace footing consists of only one class of armed militia; on the strengthened peace footing, owing to the recall of three classes, her army divisions and her cavalry division comprise effective units of the same strength as those of the corps permanently maintained in the frontier zones of the neighbouring Powers.

This information will enable you to reply to any questions which may be addressed to you.

No. 9.

M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

MONSIEUR le Ministre de France étant venu me montrer un télégramme de l'Agence Havas, décrétant l'état de guerre en Allemagne, m'a dit :

"Je profite de cette occasion pour vous déclarer qu'aucune incursion des troupes françaises n'aura lieu en Belgique, même si des forces importantes étaient massées sur les frontières de votre pays. La France ne veut pas avoir la responsabilité d'accomplir vis-à-vis de la Belgique, le premier acte d'hostilité. Des instructions dans ce sens seront données aux autorités françaises."

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de sa communication et j'ai cru devoir lui faire remarquer que nous avions toujours eu la plus grande confiance dans la loyauté que nos deux États voisins mettraient à tenir leurs engagements à notre égard. Nous avons aussi tout lieu de croire que l'attitude du Gouvernement allemand sera identique à celle du Gouvernement de la République française.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

The French Minister came to show me a telegram from the Agence Havas, reporting a state of war in Germany, and said :—

"I seize this opportunity to declare that no incursion of French troops into Belgium will take place, even if considerable forces are massed upon the frontiers of your country. France does not wish to incur the responsibility, so far as Belgium is concerned, of taking the first hostile act. Instructions in this sense will be given to the French authorities."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for his communication, and I felt bound to observe that we had always had the greatest confidence in the loyal observance by both our neighbouring States of their engagements towards us. We have also every reason to believe that the attitude of the German Government will be the same as that of the Government of the French Republic.

No. 10.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all Heads of Belgian Missions abroad.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre de la Guerre me fait savoir que la mobilisation est décrétée et que le samedi 1^{er} août est le premier jour de la mobilisation.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

THE Minister of War informs me that mobilisation has been ordered, and that Saturday, the 1st August, will be the first day.

No. 11.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le Ministre d'Angleterre a demandé à me voir d'urgence et m'a fait la communication suivante, qu'il souhaitait être à même de m'exposer depuis plusieurs jours : En raison de la possibilité d'une guerre européenne Sir Edward Grey a demandé aux Gouvernements français et allemand, séparément, si chacun d'eux était prêt à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique pourvu qu'aucune Puissance ne la viole :

"Vu les traités qui existent, je suis chargé d'informer le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Belgique de ce qui précède et de dire que Sir Edward Grey présume que la Belgique fera tout son possible pour maintenir sa neutralité et qu'elle désire et s'attend à ce que les autres Puissances l'observent et la maintiennent."

Je me suis empressé de remercier Sir Francis Villiers de cette communication que le Gouvernement belge apprécie particulièrement et j'ai ajouté que la Grande-Bretagne et les autres nations garantes de notre indépendance pouvaient être assurées que nous ne négligerions aucun effort pour maintenir notre neutralité, et que nous étions convaincus que les autres Puissances, vu les excellents rapports d'amitié et de confiance, que nous avons toujours entretenus avec elles, observeraient et maintiendraient cette neutralité.

Je n'ai pas manqué d'affirmer que nos forces militaires, considérablement développées à la suite de notre réorganisation récente, étaient à même de nous permettre de nous défendre énergiquement en cas de violation de notre territoire.

Sir,

THE British Minister asked to see me on urgent business, and made the following communication, which he had hoped for some days to be able to present to me. Owing to the possibility of a European war, Sir Edward Grey has asked the French and German Governments separately if they were each of them ready to respect Belgian neutrality provided that no other Power violated it :—

"In view of existing treaties, I am instructed to inform the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs of the above, and to say that Sir Edward Grey presumes that Belgium will do her utmost to maintain her neutrality, and that she desires and expects that the other Powers will respect and maintain it."

I hastened to thank Sir François Villiers for this communication, which the Belgian Government particularly appreciate, and I added that Great Britain and the other nations guaranteeing our independence could rest assured that we would neglect no effort to maintain our neutrality, and that we were convinced that the other Powers, in view of the excellent relations of friendship and confidence which had always existed between us, would respect and maintain that neutrality.

I did not fail to state that our military forces, which had been considerably developed in consequence of our recent reorganisation, were sufficient to enable us to defend ourselves energetically in the event of the violation of our territory.

Au cours de la conversation qui a suivi, Sir Francis m'a paru un peu surpris de la rapidité avec laquelle nous avions décidé la mobilisation de notre armée. J'ai fait remarquer que les Pays-Bas avaient pris une résolution identique avant nous et que d'autre part la date récente de notre nouveau régime militaire et les mesures transitoires que nous avions dû décider à cette occasion, nous imposaient des mesures urgentes et complètes. Nos voisins et garants devaient voir dans cette résolution le désir de manifester notre profonde volonté de maintenir nous-mêmes notre neutralité.

Sir Francis m'a paru satisfait de ma réponse et m'a annoncé que son Gouvernement attendait cette réponse pour continuer les négociations avec la France et l'Allemagne, négociations dont la conclusion me serait communiquée.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

In the course of the ensuing conversation, Sir Francis seemed to me somewhat surprised at the speed with which we had decided to mobilise our army. I pointed out to him that the Netherlands had come to a similar decision before we had done so, and that, moreover, the recent date of our new military system, and the temporary nature of the measures upon which we then had to decide, made it necessary for us to take immediate and thorough precautions. Our neighbours and guarantors should see in this decision our strong desire to uphold our neutrality ourselves.

Sir Francis seemed to be satisfied with my reply, and stated that his Government were awaiting this reply before continuing negotiations with France and Germany, the result of which would be communicated to me.

No. 12.

M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

Ce matin, au cours d'une conversation que le Secrétaire Général de mon Département a eue avec Monsieur de Below, il a expliqué au Ministre d'Allemagne la portée des mesures militaires que nous avons prises et lui a dit qu'elles étaient une conséquence de notre volonté d'accomplir nos obligations internationales, qu'elles n'impliquaient en aucune façon une attitude de défiance envers nos voisins.

Le Secrétaire Général a demandé ensuite au Ministre d'Allemagne s'il avait connaissance de la conversation qu'il avait eue avec son prédécesseur, Monsieur de Flotow, et de la réponse que le Chancelier de l'Empire avait chargé celui-ci de lui faire.

Au cours de la polémique soulevée en 1911 par le dépôt du projet hollandais concernant les fortifications de Flessingue; certains journaux avaient affirmé qu'en cas de guerre franco-allemande notre neutralité serait violée par l'Allemagne.

Le Département des Affaires Étrangères avait suggéré l'idée qu'une déclaration faite au Parlement allemand à l'occasion d'un débat sur la politique étrangère serait de

Sir,

In the course of the conversation which the Secretary-General of my Department had with Herr von Below this morning, he explained to the German Minister the scope of the military measures which we had taken, and said to him that they were a consequence of our desire to fulfil our international obligations, and that they in no wise implied an attitude of distrust towards our neighbours.

The Secretary-General then asked the German Minister if he knew of the conversation which he had had with his predecessor, Herr von Flotow, and of the reply which the Imperial Chancellor had instructed the latter to give.

In the course of the controversy which arose in 1911 as a consequence of the Dutch scheme for the fortification of Flushing, certain newspapers had maintained that in the case of a Franco-German war Belgian neutrality would be violated by Germany.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had suggested that a declaration in the German Parliament during a debate on foreign affairs would serve to calm public

nature à apaiser l'opinion publique et à calmer ses défiances, si regrettables au point de vue des relations des deux pays.

Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg fit répondre qu'il avait été très sensible aux sentiments qui avaient inspiré notre démarche. Il déclarait que l'Allemagne n'avait pas l'intention de violer notre neutralité, mais il estimait qu'en faisant publiquement une déclaration l'Allemagne affaiblirait sa situation militaire vis-à-vis de la France, qui, rassurée du côté du nord, porterait toutes ses forces du côté de l'est.

Le Baron van der Elst, poursuivant, dit qu'il comprenait parfaitement les objections qu'avaient faites Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg à la déclaration publique suggérée, et il rappela que depuis lors, en 1913, Monsieur de Jagow avait fait à la Commission du Budget du Reichstag des déclarations rassurantes quant au respect de la neutralité de la Belgique.

Monsieur de Below répondit qu'il était au courant de la conversation avec Monsieur de Flotow, et qu'il était certain que les sentiments exprimés à cette époque n'avaient pas changé.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

opinion, and to dispel the mistrust which was so regrettable from the point of view of the relations between the two countries.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg replied that he had fully appreciated the feelings which had inspired our representations. He declared that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality, but he considered that in making a public declaration Germany would weaken her military position in regard to France, who, secured on the northern side, would concentrate all her energies on the east.

Baron van der Elst, continuing, said that he perfectly understood the objections raised by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg to the proposed public declaration, and he recalled the fact that since then, in 1913, Herr von Jagow had made reassuring declarations to the Budget Commission of the Reichstag respecting the maintenance of Belgian neutrality.

Herr von Below replied that he knew of the conversation with Herr von Flotow, and that he was certain that the sentiments expressed at that time had not changed.

Enclosure in No. 12.

The Belgian Minister at Berlin to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, May 2, 1913.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire connaître, d'après l'officiieuse "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," les déclarations faites, au cours de la séance du 29 avril de la Commission du Budget du Reichstag, par le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères et le Ministre de la Guerre relativement à la neutralité de la Belgique :

"Un membre du parti social-démocrate dit : 'En Belgique on voit avec appréhension s'approcher une guerre franco-allemande, car on craint que l'Allemagne ne respectera pas la neutralité de la Belgique.'"

"Monsieur de Jagow, Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères, répondit : 'La neutralité de la Belgique est déterminée par des conventions internationales, et l'Allemagne est décidée à respecter ces conventions.'"

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the declarations respecting Belgian neutrality, as published in the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," made by the Secretary of State and the Minister of War, at the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on April 29th :—

"A member of the Social Democrat Party said : 'The approach of a war between Germany and France is viewed with apprehension in Belgium, for it is feared that Germany will not respect the neutrality of Belgium.'"

"Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State, replied : 'Belgian neutrality is provided for by International Conventions and Germany is determined to respect those Conventions.'"

" Cette déclaration ne satisfait pas un autre membre du parti social-démocrate. Monsieur de Jagow observa qu'il n'avait rien à ajouter aux paroles claires qu'il avait prononcées relativement aux relations de l'Allemagne avec la Belgique.

" A de nouvelles interrogations d'un membre du parti social-démocrate, Monsieur de Heeringen, Ministre de la Guerre, répondit : ' La Belgique ne joue aucun rôle dans la justification du projet de réorganisation militaire allemand ; celui-ci se trouve justifié par la situation en Orient. L'Allemagne ne perdra pas de vue que la neutralité belge est garantie par les traités internationaux.'

" Un membre du parti progressiste ayant encore parlé de la Belgique, Monsieur de Jagow fit remarquer à nouveau que sa déclaration concernant la Belgique était suffisamment claire."

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

" This declaration did not satisfy another member of the Social Democrat Party. Herr von Jagow said that he had nothing to add to the clear statement he had made respecting the relations between Germany and Belgium.

" In answer to fresh enquiries by a member of the Social Democrat Party, Herr von Heeringen, the Minister of War, replied : ' Belgium plays no part in the causes which justify the proposed reorganisation of the German military system. That proposal is based on the situation in the East. Germany will not lose sight of the fact that the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty.'

" A member of the Progressive Party having once again spoken of Belgium, Herr von Jagow repeated that this declaration in regard to Belgium was sufficiently clear."

No. 13.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE a demandé séparément à la France et à l'Allemagne si elles respecteraient le territoire de la Belgique dans le cas où leur adversaire ne la aliolerait pas. On attend la réponse allemande. La France a accepté.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN has asked France and Germany separately if they intend to respect Belgian territory in the event of its not being violated by their adversary. Germany's reply is awaited. France has replied in the affirmative.

No. 14.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre a été chargé de demander au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères si, en cas de guerre, l'Allemagne respecterait la neutralité de la Belgique, et le Ministre aurait dit qu'il ne peut pas répondre à cette question.

(Telegram.)

THE British Ambassador has been instructed to inquire of the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of war, Germany would respect Belgian neutrality, and I understand that the Minister replied that he was unable to answer the question.

No. 15.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Ministre de France m'a fait verbalement la communication suivante :

"Je suis autorisé à déclarer qu'en cas de conflit international, le Gouvernement de la République, ainsi qu'il l'a toujours déclaré, respectera la neutralité de la Belgique. Dans l'hypothèse où cette neutralité ne serait pas respectée par une autre Puissance, le Gouvernement français, pour assurer sa propre défense, pourrait être amené à modifier son attitude."

J'ai remercié son Excellence, et ai ajouté que de notre côté nous avions pris sans aucun retard toutes les mesures voulues pour faire respecter notre indépendance et nos frontières.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French Minister has made the following verbal communication to me:—

"I am authorised to declare that, in the event of an international war, the French Government, in accordance with the declarations they have always made, will respect the neutrality of Belgium. In the event of this neutrality not being respected by another Power, the French Government, to secure their own defence, might find it necessary to modify their attitude."

I thanked his Excellency and added that we on our side had taken without delay all the measures necessary to ensure that our independence and our frontiers should be respected.

No. 16.

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EXÉCUTEZ instructions données par lettre du 24 juillet.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

CARRY out instructions contained in my despatch of the 24th July.

(See No. 2.)

No. 17.

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague, Luxemburg.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EXÉCUTEZ instructions données par lettre du 25 juillet.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

CARRY out instructions contained in my despatch of the 25th July.

(See No. 3.)

No. 18.

Monsieur Eyschen, President of the Luxemburg Government, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence les faits suivants: Dimanche 2 août, de grand matin, les troupes allemandes, d'après les informations qui sont parvenues au Gouvernement grand-ducal à l'heure actuelle, ont pénétré sur le territoire luxembourgeois par les ponts de Wasserbillig et de Remich, se dirigeant spécialement vers le sud du pays et vers la ville de Luxembourg, capitale du Grand-Duché. Un certain nombre de trains blindés avec des troupes et des munitions ont été acheminés par la voie de chemin de fer de Wasserbillig à Luxembourg, où l'on s'attend à les voir arriver d'un instant à l'autre. Ces faits impliquent des actes manifestement contraires à la neutralité du Grand-Duché, garantie par le Traité de Londres de 1867. Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois n'a pas manqué de protester énergiquement contre cette agression auprès du Représentant de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Luxembourg. Une protestation identique va être transmise télégraphiquement au Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Étrangères à Berlin.

Le Ministre d'État,

Président du Gouvernement:

(Signé) EYSCHEN.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency with the following facts: According to information which has just reached the Grand Ducal Government, early on the morning of Sunday, August 2, German troops entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges, proceeding more particularly towards the south and towards the town of Luxemburg, capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have passed along the railway from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where they are expected at any moment. These incidents constitute acts plainly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to protest vigorously to the German Representative at Luxemburg against this act of aggression. An identic protest will be telegraphed to the German Secretary of State at Berlin.

No. 19.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 2, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AVAIS eu soin de faire avertir par Monsieur de Bassompierre le Ministre d'Allemagne qu'un communiqué de Monsieur Klobukowski, Ministre de France, à la presse bruxelloise, annoncerait la déclaration formelle que ce dernier m'avait faite le 1^{er} août. Rencontrant Monsieur de Below, ce dernier m'a remercié de cette attention et a ajouté que jusqu'à présent il n'avait pas été chargé de nous faire une communication officielle, mais que nous connaissions son opinion personnelle sur la

Sir,

I WAS careful to warn the German Minister through Monsieur de Bassompierre that an announcement in the Brussels press by Monsieur Klobukowski, French Minister, would make public the formal declaration which the latter had made to me on the 1st August. When I next met Herr von Below he thanked me for this attention, and added that up to the present he had not been instructed to make us an official communication, but that we knew his personal opinion as to the feelings

sécurité avec laquelle nous avions le droit de considérer nos voisins de l'est. J'ai immédiatement répondu que tout ce que nous connaissions des intentions de ceux-ci, intentions indiquées dans les multiples entretiens antérieurs, ne nous permettait pas de douter de leur parfaite correction vis-à-vis de la Belgique; je tenais cependant à ajouter que nous attacherions le plus grand prix à être en possession d'une déclaration formelle dont la nation prendrait connaissance avec joie et reconnaissance.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

of security, which we had the right to entertain towards our eastern neighbours. I at once replied that all that we knew of their intentions, as indicated in numerous previous conversations, did not allow us to doubt their perfect correctness towards Belgium. I added, however, that we should attach the greatest importance to the possession of a formal declaration, which the Belgian nation would hear of with joy and gratitude.

No. 20.

Note presented by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Kaiserlich Deutsche Gesandtschaft in Belgien.—

Brüssel, den 2. August 1914.

(Très Confidential.)

DER Kaiserlichen Regierung liegen zuverlässige Nachrichten vor über den beabsichtigten Aufmarsch französischer Streitkräfte an der Maas-Strecke Givet-Namur. Sie lassen keinen Zweifel über die Absicht Frankreichs, durch belgisches Gebiet gegen Deutschland vorzugehen.

Die Kaiserliche Regierung kann sich der Besorgnis nicht erwehren, dass Belgien, trotz besten Willens, nicht im Stande sein wird, ohne Hilfe einen französischen Vormarsch mit so grosser Aussicht auf Erfolg abzuwehren, dass darin eine ausreichende Sicherheit gegen die Bedrohung Deutschlands gefunden werden kann. Es ist ein Gebot der Selbsterhaltung für Deutschland, dem feindlichen Angriff zuvorzukommen. Mit dem grössten Bedauern würde es daher die deutsche Regierung erfüllen, wenn Belgien einen Akt der Feindseligkeit gegen sich darin erblicken würde, dass die Massnahmen seiner Gegner Deutschland zwingen, zur Gegenwehr auch seinerseits belgisches Gebiet zu betreten.

Um jede Missdeutung auszuschliessen, erklärt die Kaiserliche Regierung das Folgende:

1. Deutschland beabsichtigt keinerlei Feindseligkeiten gegen Belgien. Ist Belgien gewillt, in dem bevorstehenden Kriege, Deutschland gegenüber eine wohlwollende Neutralität einzunehmen, so verpflichtet sich die deutsche Regierung, beim Friedensschluss Besitzstand und Unabhängigkeit des Königreichs in vollem Umfang zu garantieren.

2. Deutschland verpflichtet sich unter obiger Voraussetzung, das Gebiet des Königreichs wieder zu räumen, sobald der Friede geschlossen ist.

3. Bei einer freundschaftlicher Haltung Belgiens ist Deutschland bereit, im Einvernehmen mit den königlich belgischen Behörden alle Bedürfnisse seiner Truppen gegen Barzahlung anzukaufen und jeden Schaden zu ersetzen, der etwa durch deutsche Truppen verursacht werden könnte.

4. Sollte Belgien den deutschen Truppen feindlich entgegen treten, insbesondere ihrem vorgehen durch Widerstand der Maas-Befestigungen oder durch Zerstörungen von Eisenbahnen, Strassen, Tunneln oder sonstigen Kunstbauten Schwierigkeiten bereiten, so wird Deutschland zu seinem Bedauern gezwungen sein, das Königreich als Feind zu betrachten. In diesem Falle würde Deutschland dem Königreich gegenüber keine Verpflichtungen übernehmen können, sondern müsste die spätere Regelung des Verhältnisses beider Staaten zu einander der Entscheidung der Waffen überlassen.

Die Kaiserliche Regierung giebt sich der bestimmten Hoffnung hin, dass diese Eventualität nicht eintreten, und dass die Königliche Belgische Regierung die geeigneten Massnahmen zu treffen wissen wird, um zu verhindern, dass Vorkommnisse, wie die vorstehend erwähnten, sich ereignen. In diesem Falle würden die freundschaftlichen Bande, die beide Nachbarstaaten verbinden, eine weitere und dauernde Festigung erfahren.

(Translation.)

Imperial German Legation in Belgium.—Brussels, August 2, 1914.

(Très Confidentielle.)

Le Gouvernement allemand a reçu des nouvelles sûres d'après lesquelles les forces françaises auraient l'intention de marcher sur la Meuse par Givet et Namur. Ces nouvelles ne laissent aucun doute sur l'intention de la France de marcher sur l'Allemagne par le territoire belge.

Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand ne peut s'empêcher de craindre que la Belgique, malgré sa meilleure volonté, ne sera pas en mesure de repousser sans secours une marche française d'un si grand développement. Dans ce fait on trouve une certitude suffisante d'une menace dirigée contre l'Allemagne. C'est un devoir impérieux de conservation pour l'Allemagne de prévenir cette attaque de l'ennemi. Le Gouvernement allemand regretterait très vivement que la Belgique regardât comme un acte d'hostilité contre elle le fait que les mesures des ennemis de l'Allemagne l'obligent de violer de son côté le territoire belge.

Afin de dissiper tout malentendu le Gouvernement allemand déclare ce qui suit :

1. L'Allemagne n'a en vue aucun acte d'hostilité contre la Belgique. Si la Belgique consent dans la guerre que va commencer à prendre une attitude de neutralité amicale vis-à-vis de l'Allemagne, le Gouvernement allemand de son côté s'engage, au moment de la paix, à garantir le Royaume et ses possessions dans toute leur étendue.

2. L'Allemagne s'engage sous la condition énoncée à évacuer le territoire belge aussitôt la paix conclue.

3. Si la Belgique observe une attitude amicale, l'Allemagne est prête, d'accord avec les autorités du Gouvernement belge, à acheter contre argent comptant tout ce que est nécessaire à ses troupes et à indemniser pour les dommages causés en Belgique.

4. Si la Belgique se comporte d'une façon hostile contre les troupes allemandes

(Very Confidential.)

RELIABLE information has been received by the German Government to the effect that French forces intend to march on the line of the Meuse by Givet and Namur. This information leaves no doubt as to the intention of France to march through Belgian territory against Germany.

The German Government cannot but fear that Belgium, in spite of the utmost goodwill, will be unable, without assistance, to repel so considerable a French invasion with sufficient prospect of success to afford an adequate guarantee against danger to Germany. It is essential for the self-defence of Germany that she should anticipate any such hostile attack. The German Government would, however, feel the deepest regret if Belgium regarded as an act of hostility against herself the fact that the measures of Germany's opponents force Germany, for her own protection, to enter Belgian territory.

In order to exclude any possibility of misunderstanding, the German Government make the following declaration :—

1. Germany has in view no act of hostility against Belgium. In the event of Belgium being prepared in the coming war to maintain an attitude of friendly neutrality towards Germany, the German Government bind themselves, at the conclusion of peace, to guarantee the possessions and independence of the Belgian Kingdom in full.

2. Germany undertakes, under the abovementioned condition, to evacuate Belgian territory on the conclusion of peace.

3. If Belgium adopts a friendly attitude, Germany is prepared, in co-operation with the Belgian authorities, to purchase all necessaries for her troops against a cash payment, and to pay any indemnity for any damage that may have been caused by German troops.

4. Should Belgium oppose the German troops, and in particular should

et particulièrement fait des difficultés à leur marche en avant par une opposition des fortifications de la Meuse ou par des destructions de routes, chemins de fer, tunnels ou autres ouvrages d'art, l'Allemagne sera obligée de considérer la Belgique en ennemie.

Dans ce cas l'Allemagne ne prendra aucun engagement vis-à-vis du Royaume, mais elle laissera le règlement ultérieur des rapports des deux États l'un vis-à-vis de l'autre à la décision des armes.

Le Gouvernement allemand a l'espoir justifié, que cette éventualité ne se produira pas et que le Gouvernement belge saura prendre les mesures appropriées pour l'empêcher de se produire. Dans ce cas les relations d'amitié qui unissent les deux États voisins deviendront plus étroites et durables.

she throw difficulties in the way of their march by a resistance of the fortresses on the Meuse, or by destroying railways, roads, tunnels or other similar works, Germany will, to her regret, be compelled to consider Belgium as an enemy.

In this event Germany can undertake no obligations towards Belgium, but the eventual adjustment of the relations between the two States must be left to the decision of arms.

The German Government, however, entertain the distinct hope that this eventuality will not occur, and that the Belgian Government will know how to take the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of incidents such as those mentioned. In this case the friendly ties which bind the two neighbouring States will grow stronger and more enduring.

No. 21.

Memorandum of an Interview asked for at 1-30 A.M., on August 3, by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, with Baron van der Elst, Secretary-General to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

A 1 heure et demie de la nuit, le Ministre d'Allemagne a demandé à voir le Baron van der Elst. Il lui a dit qu'il était chargé par son Gouvernement de nous informer que des dirigeables français avaient jeté des bombes et qu'une patrouille de cavalerie française, violant le droit des gens, attendu que la guerre n'était pas déclarée avait traversé la frontière.

Le Secrétaire Général a demandé à Monsieur de Below où ces faits s'étaient passés; en Allemagne, lui fut-il répondu. Le Baron van der Elst fit remarquer que dans ce cas il ne pouvait s'expliquer le but de sa communication. Monsieur de Below dit que ces actes, contraires au droit des gens, étaient de nature à faire supposer d'autres actes contre le droit des gens que poserait la France.

AT 1-30 A.M. the German Minister asked to see Baron van der Elst. He told him that he had been instructed by his Government to inform the Belgian Government that French dirigibles had thrown bombs, and that a French cavalry patrol had crossed the frontier in violation of international law, seeing that war had not been declared.

The Secretary-General asked Herr von Below where these incidents had happened, and was told that it was in Germany. Baron van der Elst then observed that in that case he could not understand the object of this communication. Herr von Below stated that these acts, which were contrary to international law, were calculated to lead to the supposition that other acts, contrary to international law, would be committed by France.

No. 22.

Note communicated by Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, August 3, 1914 (7 A.M.)

(Translation.)

PAR sa note du 2 août 1914, le Gouvernement allemand a fait connaître que d'après des nouvelles sûres les forces

THE German Government stated in their note of the 2nd August, 1914, that according to reliable information French

françaises auraient l'intention de marcher sur la Meuse par Givet et Namur, et que la Belgique, malgré sa meilleure volonté ne serait pas en état de repousser sans secours une marche en avant des troupes françaises.

Le Gouvernement allemand s'estimerait dans l'obligation de prévenir cette attaque et de violer le territoire belge. Dans ces conditions, l'Allemagne propose au Gouvernement du Roi de prendre vis-à-vis d'elle une attitude amicale et s'engage au moment de la paix à garantir l'intégrité du Royaume et de ses possessions dans toute leur étendue. La note ajoute que si la Belgique fait des difficultés à la marche en avant des troupes allemandes, l'Allemagne sera obligée de la considérer comme ennemie et de laisser le règlement ultérieur des deux États l'un vis-à-vis de l'autre à la décision des armes.

Cette note a provoqué chez le Gouvernement du Roi un profond et douloureux étonnement.

Les intentions qu'elle attribue à la France sont en contradiction avec les déclarations formelles qui nous ont été faites le 1^{er} août, au nom du Gouvernement de la République.

D'ailleurs, si contrairement à notre attente une violation de la neutralité belge venait à être commise par la France la Belgique remplirait tous ses devoirs internationaux et son armée opposerait à l'envahisseur la plus vigoureuse résistance.

Les traités de 1839 confirmés par les traités de 1870 consacrent l'indépendance et la neutralité de la Belgique sous la garantie des Puissances et notamment du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

La Belgique a toujours été fidèle à ses obligations internationales; elle a accompli ses devoirs dans un esprit de loyale impartialité; elle n'a négligé aucun effort pour maintenir ou faire respecter sa neutralité.

L'atteinte à son indépendance dont la menace le Gouvernement allemand constituerait une flagrante violation du droit des gens. Aucun intérêt stratégique ne justifie la violation du droit.

Le Gouvernement belge en acceptant les propositions qui lui sont notifiées sacrifierait l'honneur de la nation en même temps qu'il trahirait ses devoirs vis-à-vis de l'Europe.

forces intended to march on the Meuse via Givet and Namur, and that Belgium, in spite of the best intentions, would not be in a position to repulse, without assistance, and advance of French troops.

The German Government, therefore, considered themselves compelled to anticipate this attack and to violate Belgian territory. In these circumstances, Germany proposed to the Belgian Government to adopt a friendly attitude towards her, and undertook, on the conclusion of peace, to guarantee the integrity of the Kingdom and its possessions to their full extent. The note added that if Belgium put difficulties in the way of the advance of German troops, Germany would be compelled to consider her as an enemy, and to leave the ultimate adjustment of the relations between the two States to the decision of arms.

This note has made a deep and painful impression upon the Belgian Government.

The intentions attributed to France by Germany are in contradiction to the formal declarations made to us on August 1, in the name of the French Government.

Moreover, if, contrary to our expectation, Belgian neutrality should be violated by France Belgium intends to fulfil her international obligations and the Belgian army would offer the most vigorous resistance to the invader.

The treaties of 1839, confirmed by the treaties of 1870, vouch for the independence and neutrality of Belgium under the guarantee of the Powers, and notably of the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Belgium has always been faithful to her international obligations, she has carried out her duties in a spirit of loyal impartiality, and she has left nothing undone to maintain and enforce respect for her neutrality.

The attack upon her independence with which the German Government threaten her constitutes a flagrant violation of international law. No strategic interest justifies such a violation of law.

The Belgian Government, if they were to accept the proposals submitted to them, would sacrifice the honour of the nation and betray their duty towards Europe.

Conscient du rôle que la Belgique joue depuis plus de 80 ans dans la civilisation du monde, il se refuse à croire que l'indépendance de la Belgique ne puisse être conservée qu'au prix de la violation de sa neutralité.

Si cet espoir était déçu le Gouvernement belge est fermement décidé à repousser par tous les moyens en son pouvoir toute atteinte à son droit.

Conscious of the part which Belgium has played for more than eighty years in the civilisation of the world, they refuse to believe that the independence of Belgium can only be preserved at the price of the violation of her neutrality.

If this hope is disappointed the Belgian Government are firmly resolved to repel, by all the means in their power, every attack upon their rights.

No. 23.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, The Hague.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ALLEMAGNE a remis hier soir 7 heures une note proposant la neutralité amicale comportant le passage libre par notre territoire, promettant le maintien de l'indépendance du Royaume et de ses possessions, à conclusion de la paix, menaçant en cas de refus de traiter la Belgique comme ennemie, délai de la réponse fixé à douze heures. Nous avons répondu que l'atteinte à notre neutralité serait une violation flagrante du droit des gens. L'acceptation de la proposition allemande sacrifierait l'honneur de la nation. Consciente de son devoir, la Belgique est fermement décidée à repousser une agression par tous moyens.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

At 7 P. M. last night Germany presented a note proposing friendly neutrality. This entailed free passage through Belgian territory, while guaranteeing the maintenance of the independence of Belgium and of her possessions on the conclusion of peace, and threatened, in the event of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. A time limit of twelve hours was allowed within which to reply.

Our answer has been that this infringement of our neutrality would be a flagrant violation of international law. To accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice the honour of the nation. Conscious of her duty, Belgium is firmly resolved to repel any attack by all the means in her power.

No. 24.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 3, 1914 (12 noon).

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre.

COMME vous le savez, l'Allemagne a remis à la Belgique un ultimatum expirant ce matin 3 août, à 7 heures. Aucun fait de guerre ne s'étant encore produit à l'heure actuelle, le Conseil des Ministres a décidé qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, de faire appel aux Puissances garantes.

Sir,

As you are aware, Germany has delivered to Belgium an ultimatum which expires this morning, 3rd August at 7 A.M. As no act of war has occurred up to the present, the Cabinet has decided that there is, for the moment, no need to appeal to the guaranteeing Powers.

Le Ministre de France m'a dit à ce sujet :

"Sans être chargé d'une déclaration de mon Gouvernement, je crois cependant, m'inspirant de ces intentions connues, pouvoir dire que si le Gouvernement Royal faisait appel au Gouvernement français, comme puissance garante de sa neutralité, nous répondrions immédiatement, à son appel; si cet appel n'était pas formulé, il est probable, à moins bien entendu que le souci de sa propre défense ne détermine des mesures exceptionnelles, qu'il attendra pour intervenir que la Belgique ait fait un acte de résistance effective."

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de l'appui que le Gouvernement français voulait bien nous offrir éventuellement et lui ai dit que le Gouvernement du Roi ne faisait pas appel, pour l'instant, à la garantie des Puissances et se réservait d'apprécier ultérieurement ce qu'il y aura lieu de faire.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

The French Minister has made the following statement to me upon the subject :—

"Although I have received no instructions to make a declaration from my Government, I feel justified, in view of their well-known intentions, in saying that if the Belgian Government were to appeal to the French Government as one of the Powers guaranteeing their neutrality, the French Government would at once respond to Belgium's appeal; if such an appeal were not made it is probable, that—unless of course exceptional measures were rendered necessary in self defence—the French Government would not intervene until Belgium had taken some effective measure of resistance."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for the support which the French Government had been good enough to offer us in case of need, and I informed him that the Belgian Government were making no appeal at present to the guarantee of the Powers, and that they would decide later what ought to be done.

No. 25.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians to His Majesty King George.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Me souvenant des nombreuses marques d'amitié de votre Majesté et de ses prédécesseurs, de l'attitude amicale de l'Angleterre en 1870, et de la preuve de sympathie qu'elle vient encore de nous donner, je fais un suprême appel à l'intervention diplomatique du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté pour la sauvegarde de la neutralité de la Belgique.

(Signé) ALBERT.

(Telegram.)

MINDFUL of the numerous marks of friendship of your Majesty and of your Majesty's predecessors, as well as the friendly attitude of Great Britain in 1870 and of the proofs of sympathy which she has once again shown us, I make the supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium.

No. 26.

Belgian Minister at London to Monsieur Daignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'ai montré votre télégramme au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, qui l'a communiqué au Conseil des Ministres. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a dit que si notre neutralité était violée, c'était la guerre avec l'Allemagne.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

I showed your telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has laid it before the Cabinet. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed me that if our neutrality is violated it means war with Germany.

(See No. 23)

No. 27.

Herr von Below Salaske, German Minister, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(The original is in French.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914 (6 A.M.).

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI été chargé et j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que par suite du refus opposé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi aux propositions bien intentionnées que lui avait soumises le Gouvernement Impérial, celui-ci se verra, à son plus vif regret, forcé d'exécuter—au besoin par la force des armes—les mesures de sécurité exposées comme indispensables vis-à-vis des menaces françaises.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) von BELOW.

Sir,

IN accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government to entertain the well-intentioned proposals made to them by the German Government, the latter, to their deep regret, find themselves compelled to take—if necessary by force of arms—those measures of defence already foreshadowed as indispensable, in view of the menace of France.

No. 28.

Note communicated by Sir Francis H. Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914

(Translation.)

JE suis chargé d'informer le Gouvernement belge que si l'Allemagne exerce une pression dans le but d'obliger la Belgique à abandonner son rôle de pays neutre, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique s'attend à ce que la Belgique résiste par tous les moyens possibles.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, dans ce cas, est prêt à se joindre à la Russie et à la France, si la Belgique le désire, pour offrir au Gouvernement belge sans délai une action commune, qui aurait comme but de résister aux mesures de force employées par l'Allemagne contre la Belgique et en même temps d'offrir une garantie pour maintenir l'indépendance et l'intégrité de la Belgique dans l'avenir.

I AM instructed to inform the Belgian Government that if Germany brings pressure to bear upon Belgium with the object of forcing her to abandon her attitude of neutrality, His Britannic Majesty's Government expect Belgium to resist with all the means at her disposal.

In that event, His Britannic Majesty's Government are prepared to join Russia and France, should Belgium so desire, in tendering at once joint assistance to the Belgian Government with a view to resisting any forcible measures adopted by Germany against Belgium, and also offering a guarantee for the maintenance of the future independence and integrity of Belgium.

No. 29.

Belgian Minister at The Hague to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a dit hier soit que le Gouvernement de

Sir,

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday evening that the Nether-

la Reine serait peut-être obligé, dans les circonstances graves actuelles, d'instituer sur l'Escaut le balisage de guerre.

Le Jbr. Loudon m'a lu un projet de note qui allait m'annoncer cette décision.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, une copie de la note en question qui m'a été remise dans la soirée d'hier.

Comme vous le verrez, l'Escaut ne sera fermé que pendant la nuit. Pendant le jour, la navigation sera possible mais seulement avec des pilotes néerlandais qui ont été munis des indications nautiques nécessaires à ce sujet. De cette façon les intérêts de la défense du territoire néerlandais et ceux de la navigation belge d'Anvers sont sauvegardés.

Vous remarquerez qu'ensuite le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas nous demande qu'en cas où le balisage de guerre serait institué, nous fassions retirer les bateaux-phare "Wielingen" et "Wandelaar" en vue de faciliter le maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas.

Je vous ferai remarquer que le terme employé dans cette note "remonter l'Escaut" n'est pas assez explicite; descendre le fleuve sera permis dans les mêmes conditions. Le Ministre vient de m'en donner l'assurance.

Aussitôt que le Gouvernement néerlandais aura décidé cette mesure d'exception j'en serai informé.

Il faut environ six heures pour effectuer ce balisage de guerre.

Je vous télégraphierai aussitôt.
Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

lands Government would perhaps be obliged, owing to the gravity of the present situation, to institute war buoying on the Scheldt.

M. Loudon read me the draft of the note which would announce this decision to me.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the note in question which was communicated to me yesterday evening.

As you will observe, the Scheldt will only be closed at night. By day navigation will be possible, but only with Dutch pilots who have been furnished with the necessary nautical instructions. In this way both Dutch interests in the defence of their territory, and Belgian interests in the navigation of Antwerp will be safeguarded.

You will note that the Netherlands Government further ask that in the event of the war buoying being carried out, we should cause the lightships "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" to be withdrawn in order to facilitate the maintenance of the neutrality of Dutch territory.

I would point out that the phrase used in this note, "sailing up the Scheldt" is not sufficiently explicit; sailing down would be permitted under the same conditions. The Minister has, however, given me this assurance.

As soon as the Netherlands Government have decided upon this exceptional measure I shall be informed of it.

About six hours are necessary to carry out war buoying.

I will at once telegraph to you.

Note enclosed in No. 29.

Le Gouvernement de la Reine pourrait se voir obligé dans l'intérêt du maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas d'instituer sur l'Escaut le balisage de guerre, c'est-à-dire d'enlever ou de modifier une partie du balisage actuel et des phares.

Toutefois, ce balisage de guerre a été conçu de manière à ce qu'après son institution il sera encore possible de remonter l'Escaut pour gagner Anvers pendant le jour, mais seulement avec des pilotes néerlandais, qui ont été munis des indications nautiques nécessaires à ce

The Netherlands Government may be compelled, in order to maintain the neutrality of Dutch territory, to institute war buoying upon the Scheldt, that is to say, to move or modify a portion of the actual arrangement of buoys and lights.

At the same time this special arrangement of buoys has been so drawn up that when it is brought into force it will still be possible to sail up the Scheldt as far as Antwerp by day, but only with Dutch pilots who have been furnished with the necessary nautical

sujet. En agissant de la sorte, le Gouvernement de la Reine est convaincu de pouvoir tenir compte également des intérêts de la défense du territoire néerlandais et de ceux de la navigation belge d'Anvers.

Après l'institution du balisage de guerre sur l'Escaut, il n'y aurait plus de raison d'entrer dans la passe de mer de Flessingue pendant la nuit et comme la présence des bateaux-phare "Wielingen" et "Wandelaar" n'est pas indispensable pour la navigation pendant le jour, le Gouvernement néerlandais mettrait un haut prix à ce que le Gouvernement Royal belge voudût bien, au cas où le balisage de guerre serait institué par lui, faire retirer lesdits bateaux en vue de faciliter le maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas.

instructions. In thus acting the Netherlands Government are convinced that they will be able to serve equally both the Dutch interests in the defence of Netherlands territory and Belgian interests in the navigation of Antwerp.

After the establishment of war buoying on the Scheldt, there would be no further reason to enter the tidal water of Flushing at night, and as the presence of the lightships "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" is not indispensable to navigation by day, the Netherlands Government would be much obliged if the Belgian Government would be good enough, in the event of the establishment of war buoying, to withdraw these boats in order to facilitate the maintenance of the neutrality of Dutch territory.

No. 30.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers at London and Paris.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'Etat-Major fait savoir que le territoire national a été violé à Gemmenich.

(Telegram.)

THE General Staff announces that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

No. 31.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que dès aujourd'hui le Gouvernement du Roi ne saurait plus lui reconnaître de caractère diplomatique et cesse d'avoir des relations officielles avec elle. Votre Excellence trouvera sous ce pli les passeports qui sont nécessaires à son départ et à celui du personnel de la légation.

Je saisis, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that from to-day the Belgian Government are unable to recognise your diplomatic status and cease to have official relations with you. Your Excellency will find enclosed the passports necessary for your departure with the staff of the legation.

No. 32.

Herr von Below Saleska, German Minister, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de sa lettre du 4 août et de lui faire savoir que j'ai remis la garde de la Légation Impériale à Bruxelles aux soins de mon collègue des États-Unis

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DE BELOW.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 4th August, and to inform you that I have entrusted the custody of the German Legation of Brussels to the care of my United States colleague.

No. 33.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ demander au Gouvernement espagnol si'il veut bien se charger de la protection des intérêts belges en Allemagne et, dans ce cas, donner les instructions nécessaires à son Ambassadeur à Berlin.

(Signé) DAVIGNON

(Telegram.)

PLEASE ask the Spanish Government if they will be good enough to take charge of Belgian interests in Germany, and whether in that event they will issue the necessary instructions to their Ambassador at Berlin.

No. 34.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre d'Allemagne quitte le pays ce soir; demandez vos passeports. Nous prions le Gouvernement de Madrid d'autoriser l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne de vouloir bien se charger de la protection des intérêts belges en Allemagne.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

THE German Minister is leaving to-night; you should ask for your passports. We are requesting the Spanish Government to authorise the Spanish Ambassador to be good enough to take charge of Belgian interests in Germany.

No. 35.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-après en traduction, la partie du discours

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of part of the

prononcé aujourd'hui à la tribune du Reichstag par le Chancelier de l'Empire et relative à l'odieuse violation de notre neutralité :

"Nous nous trouvons en état de légitime défense et la nécessité ne connaît pas de lois.

"Nos troupes ont occupé Luxembourg et ont, peut-être, déjà pénétré en Belgique. Cela est en contradiction avec les prescriptions du droit des gens. La France a, il est vrai, déclaré à Bruxelles qu'elle était résolue à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique, aussi longtemps que l'adversaire la respecterait. Mais nous savions que la France se tenait prête pour envahir la Belgique. La France pouvait attendre. Nous pas. Une attaque française sur notre flanc dans la région du Rhin inférieur aurait pu devenir fatale. C'est ainsi que nous avons été forcés de passer outre aux protestations justifiées des Gouvernements luxembourgeois et belge. L'injustice que nous commettons de cette façon, nous la réparerons dès que notre but militaire sera atteint.

"A celui qui est menacé au point où nous le sommes et qui lutte pour son bien suprême, il n'est permis que de songer au moyen de se dégager; nous nous trouvons côte à côte avec l'Autriche.

Il est à remarquer que Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg reconnaît, sans le moindre détour, que l'Allemagne viole le droit international en envahissant le territoire belge et qu'elle commet une injustice à notre égard.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

speech made to-day in the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor on the subject of the infamous violation of Belgian neutrality :—

"We are in a state of legitimate defence and necessity knows no law.

"Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and have perhaps already entered Belgium. This is contrary to the dictates of international law. France has, it is true, declared at Brussels that she was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as it was respected by her adversary. But we knew that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we could not. A French attack upon our flank in the region of the Lower Rhine might have been fatal. We were, therefore, compelled to ride roughshod over the legitimate protests of the Governments of Luxembourg and Belgium. For the wrong which we are thus doing, we will make reparation as soon as our military object is attained.

"Anyone in such grave danger as ourselves, and who is struggling for his supreme welfare can only be concerned with the means of extricating himself; we stand side by side with Austria."

It is noteworthy that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg recognises, without the slightest disguise, that Germany is violating international law by her invasion of Belgian territory and that she is committing a wrong against us.

No. 36.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Premier Ministre a fait cet après-midi à la Chambre des Communes une nouvelle déclaration relativement à la crise européenne.

Après avoir rappelé les principaux points exposés hier par Sir E. Grey, le Premier Ministre a donné lecture :

1° d'un télégramme de Sir F. Villiers, reçu ce matin, qui fait connaître la teneur

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in the House of Commons this afternoon the Prime Minister made a fresh statement with regard to the European crisis.

After recalling the principal points set forth yesterday by Sir E. Grey, the Prime Minister read :—

1. A telegram received from Sir F. Villiers this morning which gave the sub-

du second ultimatum adressé par le Gouvernement allemand au Gouvernement belge et qui vous a été remis ce matin (voir No. 27);

2° du télégramme par lequel vous m'annoncez la violation de la frontière à Gemmenich, dont j'ai remis copie à Sir A. Nicolson;

3° d'un télégramme adressé ce matin par le Gouvernement allemand à son Ambassadeur à Londres dans le but évident d'égarer l'opinion publique sur son attitude. En voici la traduction d'après un journal de ce soir :

"Veuillez dissiper toute méfiance que le Gouvernement britannique pourrait avoir au sujet de nos intentions, en répétant, de la manière la plus positive, l'assurance formelle que même en cas de conflit armé avec la Belgique, l'Allemagne n'annexera sous aucun prétexte le territoire belge.

"La sincérité de cette déclaration est corroborée par le fait que l'Allemagne a solennellement donné sa parole à la Hollande de son intention de respecter sa neutralité.

"Il est évident que nous ne pourrions nous annexer le territoire belge d'une manière avantageuse sans faire, en même temps, une acquisition territoriale au détriment de la Hollande.

"Prière de faire bien comprendre à Sir E. Grey qu'il était impossible d'exposer l'armée allemande à une attaque française portée en traversant la Belgique, attaque qui, d'après des informations absolument incontestables, était projetée.

"En conséquence l'Allemagne n'a pas tenu compte de la neutralité belge afin d'éviter ce qui est pour elle une question de vie ou de mort, une attaque française par la Belgique."

Mr. Asquith a ensuite exposé à la Chambre qu'en réponse à cette note du Gouvernement allemand le Gouvernement britannique lui avait renouvelé sa proposition de la semaine dernière, à savoir de donner au sujet de la neutralité belge les mêmes assurances que la France en avait données la semaine dernière, tant à l'Angleterre qu'à la Belgique. Le Cabinet anglais accordait à celui de Berlin jusqu'à minuit pour lui faire connaître sa réponse.

stance of the second ultimatum presented to the Belgian Government by the German Government, which had been sent to you this morning (see No. 27).

2. Your telegram informing me of the violation of the frontier at Gemmenich, a copy of which I have given to Sir A. Nicolson.

3. A telegram which the German Government addressed to its Ambassador in London this morning with the evident intention of misleading popular opinion as to its attitude. Here is the translation as published in one of this evening's newspapers:—

"Please dispel any mistrust which may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively the formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretence 'whatever' annex Belgian territory.

"Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality.

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland.

"Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information.

"Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance."

Mr. Asquith then informed the House that in answer to this note of the German Government the British Government had repeated their proposal of last week, namely, that the German Government should give the same assurances as to Belgian neutrality as France had given last week both to England and to Belgium. The British Cabinet allowed the Berlin Cabinet till midnight to reply.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 37.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a fait savoir aux Ministres anglais en Norvège, Hollande, Belgique, que l'Angleterre s'attend à ce que ces trois Royaumes résistent à la pression de l'Allemagne et gardent la neutralité. Dans leur résistance ils seront soutenus par l'Angleterre, qui, dans ce cas, est prête à coopérer avec la France et la Russie si tel est le désir de ces trois Gouvernements en offrant alliance auxdits Gouvernements, pour repousser l'emploi contre eux de la force par l'Allemagne, et garantie, pour le maintien futur de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité des trois Royaumes. J'ai fait remarquer que la Belgique est neutre à perpétuité. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a répondu : C'est pour le cas de neutralité violée.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the British Ministers in Norway, Holland, and Belgium, that Great Britain expects that these three kingdoms will resist German pressure and observe neutrality. Should they resist they will have the support of Great Britain, who is ready in that event, should the three above-mentioned Governments desire it, to join France and Russia, in offering an alliance to the said Governments for the purpose of resisting the use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain the future independence and integrity of the three kingdoms. I observed to him that Belgium was neutral in perpetuity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered : This is in case her neutrality is violated.

No. 38.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance l'ordre de faits successifs qui ont marqué pendant les derniers jours les relations de la Belgique avec certaines des Puissances garantes de sa neutralité et de son indépendance.

Le 31 juillet le Ministre d'Angleterre me fit une communication verbale aux termes de laquelle, en prévision d'une guerre européenne, Sir E. Grey avait demandé aux Gouvernements allemand et français, séparément si chacun d'eux était résolu à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique dans l'éventualité où cette neutralité ne serait pas violée par aucune autre Puissance.

En raison des traités existants, Sir Francis Villiers était chargé de porter cette démarche à la connaissance du Gouvernement du Roi en ajoutant que Sir E.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the course of recent events as regards the relations of Belgium with certain of the Powers which guarantee her neutrality and independence.

On the 31st July the British Minister made me a verbal communication according to which Sir E. Grey, in anticipation of a European war had asked the German and French Governments separately if each of them were resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium should that neutrality not be violated by any other Power.

In view of existing treaties, Sir F. Villiers was instructed to bring this step to the knowledge of the Belgian Government, adding that Sir E. Grey presumed

Grey présumait que la Belgique était résolue à maintenir sa neutralité et qu'elle s'attendait à ce que les autres Puissances la respectent.

J'ai dit à Monsieur le Ministre d'Angleterre que nous apprécions hautement cette communication, qui répondait à notre attente, et j'ai ajouté que la Grande-Bretagne ainsi que les autres Puissances garantes de notre indépendance pourraient être pleinement assurées de notre ferme volonté de maintenir notre neutralité; celle-ci ne nous paraissant d'ailleurs pas pouvoir être menacée par aucun de ces Etats avec lesquels nous entretenons les rapports les plus cordiaux et les plus confiants. Le Gouvernement, ai-je fait remarquer, avait donné une preuve de cette résolution en prenant dès à présent toutes les mesures militaires que la situation lui paraissait comporter.

A son tour, Monsieur le Ministre de France se déclara, le 1^{er} août, dans une conversation verbale, autorisé à faire connaître au Gouvernement belge, qu'en cas de conflit international, le Gouvernement de la République, conformément à ses déclarations constantes, respecterait le territoire de la Belgique et qu'il ne serait amené à modifier son attitude que dans le cas de violation de la neutralité belge par une autre Puissance.

Je remerciai son Excellence et ajoutai que nous avions déjà pris toutes les dispositions requises pour assurer le respect de notre indépendance et de nos frontières.

Le 2 août, dans la matinée, j'eus avec Sir Francis Villiers un nouvel entretien au cours duquel il me fit part de ce qu'il avait transmis télégraphiquement samedi, dès la première heure, à son Gouvernement notre conversation du 31 juillet en ayant soin de reproduire fidèlement la déclaration solennelle qu'il avait recueillie de la volonté de la Belgique de défendre ses frontières, de quelque côté qu'elles soient envahies. Il ajouta: "Nous savons que la France vous a donné des assurances formelles; mais l'Angleterre n'a reçu à ce sujet aucune réponse de Berlin."

Ce dernier fait ne provoqua en moi aucune émotion particulière, parce que la déclaration du Gouvernement allemand pouvait paraître surabondante en présence des traités existants. D'ailleurs le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Étrangères avait affirmé à la séance de la Commission du Reichstag du 29 avril 1913 "que la neu-

that Belgium was resolved to maintain her neutrality, and that she expected other Powers to respect it.

I told the British Minister that we highly appreciated this communication, which was in accordance with our expectation, and I added that Great Britain, as well as the other Powers who had guaranteed our independence, might rest fully assured of our firm determination to maintain our neutrality; nor did it seem possible that our neutrality could be threatened by any of those States, with whom we enjoyed the most cordial and frank relations. The Belgian Government, I added, had given proof of this resolution by taking from now on all such military measures as seemed to them to be necessitated by the situation.

In his turn the French Minister made a verbal communication on August 1st to the effect that he was authorised to inform the Belgian Government that in case of an international war the French Government in conformity with their repeated declarations, would respect Belgian territory, and that they would not be induced to modify their attitude except in the event of the violation of Belgian neutrality by another Power.

I thanked his Excellency, and added that we had already taken all the necessary precautions to ensure respect of our independence and our frontiers.

On the morning of the August 2nd I had a fresh conversation with Sir F. Villiers, in the course of which he told me that he had lost no time in telegraphing our conversation of July 31st to his Government, and that he had been careful to quote accurately the solemn declaration which he had received of Belgium's intention to defend her frontiers from whichever side they might be invaded. He added: "We know that France has given you formal assurances, but Great Britain has received no reply from Berlin on this subject."

The latter fact did not particularly affect me, since a declaration from the German Government might appear superfluous in view of existing treaties. Moreover, the Secretary of State had reaffirmed, at the meeting of the committee of the Reichstag of April 29th, 1913, "that the neutrality of Belgium is established by treaty which

tracilité de la Belgique est établi conventionnellement et que l'Allemagne a l'intention de respecter ce traité."

Le même jour, Monsieur de Below Saleske, Ministre d'Allemagne, se présenta au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à 19 heures et me remit la note ci-jointe (voir pièce No. 20). Le Gouvernement allemand accordait au Gouvernement belge un délai de douze heures pour lui faire connaître sa décision.

Aucune hésitation ne pouvait se manifester au sujet de la réponse qu'appelaient la proposition surprenante du Gouvernement allemand. Vous en trouverez une copie sous ce pli. (Voir pièce No. 22.)

L'ultimatum expirait le 3 août, à 7 heures du matin; comme à 10 heures aucun fait de guerre ne s'était produit, le Conseil des Ministres décida qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, de faire appel aux Puissances garantes.

Vers midi, le Ministre de France m'interrogea sur ce point et me dit.

"Bien qu'en raison de la soudaineté des événements je ne sois encore chargé d'aucune déclaration, je crois cependant, m'inspirant des intentions bien connues de mon Gouvernement, pouvoir dire que si le Gouvernement Royal faisait appel au Gouvernement français comme Puissance garante de sa neutralité, il répondrait immédiatement à son appel. Si cet appel n'était pas formulé il est probable, à moins bien entendu que le souci de sa propre défense ne détermine des mesures exceptionnelles qu'il attendrait, pour intervenir, que la Belgique ait fait un acte de résistance effective.

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de l'appui que le Gouvernement français voulait bien nous offrir éventuellement et lui ai dit que le Gouvernement du Roi ne faisait pas appel, pour l'instant, à la garantie des Puissances et se réservait d'apprécier ultérieurement ce qu'il y aura lieu de faire.

Enfin, le 4 août, à 6 heures du matin, le Ministre d'Allemagne me fit la communication suivante (Voir pièce No. 27.)

Le Conseil des Ministres délibère en ce moment au sujet de l'appel aux Puissances garantes de notre neutralité.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Germany intends to respect."

The same day Herr von Below Saleske, the German Minister, called at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 7 o'clock, and handed to me the enclosed note (see No. 20). The German Government gave the Belgian Government a time limit of twelve hours within which to communicate their decision.

No hesitation was possible as to the reply called for by the amazing proposal of the German Government. You will find a copy enclosed. (See No. 22).

The ultimatum expired at 7 A.M. on August 3rd. As at 10 o'clock no act of war had been committed, the Belgian Cabinet decided that there was no reason for the moment to appeal to the guaranteeing powers.

Towards mid-day the French Minister questioned me upon this point, and said:—

"Although in view of the rapid march of events I have as yet received no instructions to make a declaration from my Government, I feel justified, in view of their well-known intentions, in saying that if the Belgian Government were to appeal to the French Government as one of the Powers guaranteeing their neutrality, the French Government would at once respond to Belgian's appeal; if such an appeal were not made it is probable that—unless, of course, exceptional measures were rendered necessary in self-defence—the French Government would not intervene until Belgium had taken some effective measure of resistance."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for the support which the French Government had been good enough to offer us in case of need, and I informed him that the Belgian Government were making no appeal at present to the guarantee of the Powers, and that they would decide later what ought to be done.

Finally, at 6 A.M. on August 4th, the German Minister made the following communication to me. (See No. 27).

The Cabinet is at the present moment deliberating on the question of an appeal to the Powers guaranteeing our neutrality.

No. 39.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE a sommé ce matin l'Allemagne de respecter la neutralité belge. L'ultimatum dit que vu la note adressée par l'Allemagne à la Belgique menaçant cette dernière de la force des armes si elle s'oppose au passage de ses troupes, vu la violation du territoire belge à Gemmenich, vu le fait que l'Allemagne a refusé de donner à l'Angleterre la même assurance que celle donnée la semaine dernière par la France, l'Angleterre doit demander à nouveau une réponse satisfaisante au sujet du respect de la neutralité belge et d'un traité dont l'Allemagne est signataire aussi bien qu'elle-même. L'ultimatum expire à minuit.

En conséquence de l'ultimatum de l'Angleterre à l'Allemagne, la proposition anglaise que je vous ai transmise par télégramme est annulée pour le moment.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN this morning called upon Germany to respect Belgian neutrality. The ultimatum says that whereas the note addressed by Germany to Belgium threatens the latter with an appeal to the force of arms if she opposes the passage of German troops; and whereas Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich; and whereas Germany has refused to give Great Britain a similar assurance to that given last week by France; therefore Great Britain must once again demand a satisfactory reply on the subject of the respect of Belgian neutrality and of the treaty to which Germany, no less than Great Britain, is a signatory. The ultimatum expires at midnight.

In consequence of the British ultimatum to Germany, the British proposal which I telegraphed to you is cancelled for the time being.

(See No. 37.)

No. 40.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to British, French, and Russian Ministers at Brussels.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le Gouvernement belge a le regret de devoir annoncer à votre Excellence que ce matin les forces armées de l'Allemagne ont pénétré sur le territoire belge en violation des engagements qui ont été pris par traité.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement décidé à résister par tous les moyens en son pouvoir.

La Belgique fait appel à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour coopérer, comme garantes, à la défense de son territoire.

Il y aurait une action concertée et commune ayant pour but de résister aux mesures de forces employées par

Sir,

The Belgian Government regret to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany entered Belgian territory in violation of treaty engagements.

The Belgian Government are firmly determined to resist by all the means in their power.

Belgium appeals to Great Britain, France, and Russia to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory.

There should be concerted and joint action, to oppose the forcible measures taken by Germany against Belgium, and,

l'Allemagne contre la Belgique et en même temps de garantir le maintien de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité de la Belgique dans l'avenir.

La Belgique est heureuse de pouvoir déclarer qu'elle assumera la défense des places fortes.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

at the same time, to guarantee the future maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium.

Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defence of her fortified places.

No. 41.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'ALLEMAGNE ayant rejeté les propositions anglaises, l'Angleterre lui a déclaré que l'état de guerre existait entre les deux pays, à partir de onze heures.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

GERMANY having rejected the British proposals, Great Britain has informed her that a state of war existed between the two countries as from 11 o'clock.

No. 42.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London and St. Petersburg

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

APRÈS la violation du territoire à Gemmenich, la Belgique a fait appel, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants accrédités à Bruxelles, à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour co-opérer, comme garantes, à la défense de son territoire.

La Belgique assume la défense des places fortes.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AFTER the violation of Belgian territory at Gemmenich, Belgium appealed to Great Britain, France, and Russia through their representatives at Brussels, to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory.

Belgium undertakes the defence of her fortified places.

No. 43.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

PAR ma dépêche du 4 août (voir pièce No. 38), j'ai eu l'honneur de vous exposer la suite des événements qui ont marqué les relations internationales de la Bel-

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN my despatch of August 4 (see No. 38) I had the honour to inform you of the sequence of events which had attended the international relations of Belgium from

gique du 31 juillet au 4 août. J'ajoutais que le Conseil des Ministres examinait la question de savoir si la Belgique, dont le territoire avait été envahi depuis le matin, ferait appel à la garantie.

Le Conseil venait de se décider en faveur de l'affirmative, lorsque le Ministre d'Angleterre me fit savoir que la proposition dont il m'avait saisi et d'après laquelle le Gouvernement britannique était disposé à répondre à notre appel en garantie, était annulée pour le moment. (Voir pièce No. 37.)

Un télégramme de Londres m'apprit que ce changement d'attitude était motivé par un ultimatum de l'Angleterre laissant à l'Allemagne un délai de dix heures pour évacuer le sol belge et respecter la neutralité de la Belgique. (Voir pièce No. 39.) Dans la soirée le Gouvernement du Roi a adressé, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants respectifs à Bruxelles, à la France, à la Grande-Bretagne et à la Russie, la note dont vous trouverez la copie ci-joint. (Voir pièce No. 40.)

Comme vous le remarquerez, la Belgique fait appel à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour coopérer comme garantes à la défense de son territoire et au maintien dans l'avenir de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité du territoire. Elle assurera la défense des places fortes.

Jusqu'ici nous ne connaissons pas l'accueil qui a été réservé à notre appel.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

July 31st to August 4th. I added that the Cabinet was considering the question whether Belgium, whose territory had been invaded since the morning, should appeal to the guarantee of the Powers.

The Cabinet had decided in the affirmative when the British Minister informed me that the proposal which he had communicated to me, and according to which the British Government were disposed to respond favourably to our appeal to her as a guaranteeing Power, was cancelled for the time being. (See No. 37.)

A telegram from London made it clear that this change of attitude was caused by an ultimatum from Great Britain giving Germany a time limit of ten hours within which to evacuate Belgian territory and to respect Belgian neutrality. (See No. 39.) During the evening, the Belgian Government addressed to France, Great Britain, and Russia, through their respective representatives at Brussels, a note, of which a copy is enclosed herewith. (See No. 40.)

As you will observe, Belgium appeals to Great Britain, France, and Russia to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory and in the maintenance for the future of the independence and integrity of her territory. She will herself undertake the defence of her fortified places.

As yet we are not aware how our appeal has been received.

No. 44.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Heads of Missions in all Countries having Diplomatic Relations with Belgium.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation)

Monsieur le Ministre,

PAR le traité du 18 avril 1839, la Prusse, la France, l'Angleterre, l'Autriche et la Russie se sont déclarées garantes du traité conclu le même jour entre Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas. Ce traité porte: "La Belgique formera un État indépendant et perpétuellement neutre." La Belgique a rempli toutes ses obligations internationales, elle a accompli ses devoirs dans un esprit de loyale impartialité, elle n'a négligé aucun effort pour maintenir et faire respecter sa neutralité.

Sir,

By the treaty of April 18th, 1839, Prussia, France, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded on the same day between His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The treaty runs: "Belgium shall form a State independent and perpetually neutral." Belgium has fulfilled all her international obligations, she has accomplished her duty in a spirit of loyal impartiality, she has neglected no effort to maintain her neutrality and to cause that neutrality to be respected.

Aussi est-ce avec une pénible émotion que le Gouvernement du Roi a appris que les forces armées de l'Allemagne, Puissance garante de notre neutralité, ont pénétré sur le territoire de la Belgique en violation des engagements qui ont été pris par traité.

Il est de notre devoir de protester avec indignation contre un attentat au droit des gens qu'aucun acte de notre part n'a pu provoquer.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement décidé à repousser par tous les moyens en son pouvoir l'atteinte portée à sa neutralité et il rappelle qu'en vertu de l'article 10 de la Convention de La Haye de 1907, concernant les droits et les devoirs des Puissances et des personnes neutres en cas de guerre sur terre, ne peut être considéré comme un acte hostile le fait, par une Puissance neutre, de repousser, même par la force, les atteintes à sa neutralité.

*Vous voudrez bien demander d'urgence une audience au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et donner lecture à son Excellence de la présente lettre dont vous lui laisserez copie. Si l'audience ne pouvait vous être immédiatement accordée, vous ferez par écrit la communication dont il s'agit.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

In these circumstances the Belgium Government have learnt with deep pain that the armed forces of Germany, a Power guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, have entered Belgian territory in violation of the obligations undertaken by treaty.

It is our duty to protest with indignation against an outrage against international law provoked by no act of ours.

The Belgian Government are firmly determined to repel by all the means in their power the attack thus made upon their neutrality, and they recall the fact that, in virtue of article 10 of The Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in the case of war by land, if a neutral Power repels, even by force, attacks on her neutrality, such action cannot be considered as a hostile act.

I have to request that you will ask at once for an audience with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and read this despatch to his Excellency, handing him a copy. If the interview cannot be granted at once you should make the communication in question in writing.

No. 45.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI reçu mes passeports. Je quitterai Berlin demain matin avec personnel pour la Hollande.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received my passports and shall leave Berlin to-morrow morning for Holland with the staff of the legation.

No. 46.

Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Sebastian, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Gouvernement espagnol se charge des intérêts belges en Allemagne. Il

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Spanish Government undertake the custody of Belgian interests in Germany,

donne aujourd'hui télégraphiquement des instructions à son Ambassadeur à Berlin.

(Signé) **BARON GRENIER.**

and are to-day sending telegraphic instructions to their Ambassador at Berlin.

(See No. 83.)

No. 47.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Dacignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, sous ce pli, une copie de la notification de l'état de guerre existant entre la France et l'Allemagne, qui m'a été remise aujourd'hui.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) **BARON GUILLAUME.**

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the notification of a state of war between France and Germany, which has been communicated to me to-day.

Enclosure in No. 47.

Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, après avoir laissé ses forces armées franchir la frontière et se livrer sur le territoire français à divers actes de meurtre et de violence; après avoir violé la neutralité du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg au mépris des stipulations; de la Convention de Londres du 11 mai 1867 et de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907, sur les droits et devoirs des Puissances et des personnes neutres en cas de guerre sur terre (articles 1^{er} à 11), conventions signées de lui; après avoir adressé un ultimatum au Gouvernement Royal de Belgique, tendant à exiger le passage des forces allemandes par le territoire belge, en violation des traités du 19 avril 1839 également signés par lui et de la susdite convention de La Haye;

A déclaré la guerre à la France le 3 août 1914, à 18 heures 45;

Le Gouvernement de la République se voit dans ces conditions obligé de son côté de recourir à la force des armes.

Il a en conséquence l'honneur de faire savoir par la présente au Gouvernement Royal que l'état de guerre existe entre la France et l'Allemagne à dater du 3 août, 18 heures 45.

Le Gouvernement de la République proteste auprès de toutes les nations civilisées et spécialement auprès des Gouvernements signataires des conventions et traités

WHEREAS the Imperial German Government have allowed their armed forces to cross the frontier and to indulge in divers acts of murder and violence on French territory; and whereas they have violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, in contravention of the provisions of the Convention of London of May 11th, 1867, and of the Convention of The Hague of October 18th, 1907, respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in the case of war on land (articles 1—11), to which conventions the German Government were signatories; and whereas they have addressed an ultimatum to the Belgian Government in order to secure the passage of the German forces through Belgian territory, thereby violating the treaties of April 19th, 1839, also signed by them, and of the above-mentioned Hague Convention;

They have declared war against France on August 3rd, 1914, at 6-45 P.M.:

Therefore the French Government are themselves obliged in these circumstances to resort to arms.

The French Government therefore have the honour hereby to inform the Belgian Government that a state of war exists between France and Germany as from August 3rd, at 6-45 P.M.

The French Government protest to all civilised nations, and more particularly to the signatory Governments of the conventions and treaties alluded to above, against

sus rappelés, contre la violation par l'Empire allemand de ses engagements internationaux; il fait toutes réserves quant aux représailles qu'il pourrait se voir amené à exercer contre un ennemi aussi peu soucieux de la parole donnée.

Le Gouvernement de la République, qui entend observer les principes du droit des gens, se conformera durant les hostilités et sous réserve de réciprocité aux dispositions des conventions internationales signées par la France concernant le droit de la guerre sur terre et sur mer.

La présente notification faite en conformité de l'article 2 de ladite II^e Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 relative à l'ouverture des hostilités est remise à M. le Ministre de Belgique à Paris, le 5 août 1914, à 14 heures.

Germany's violation of her international undertakings; the French Government reserve to themselves any action respecting reprisals which they may feel impelled to take against an enemy who pays so little regard to his plighted word.

The French Government, desirous of observing the principles of international law, will, on condition of reciprocity, act, during hostilities, in conformity with the provisions of the international conventions signed by France on the subject of the rights of war on land and on sea.

This notification, which is made in accordance with article 2 of the said Second Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, respecting the opening of hostilities, is communicated to the Belgian Minister at Paris on August 5th, 1914, at P.M.

No. 48.

Communication of August 5, from Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

Je suis chargé d'informer le Gouvernement belge que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique considère l'action commune dans le but de résister à l'Allemagne comme étant en vigueur et justifiée par le traité de 1839.

I AM instructed to inform the Belgian Government that His Britannic Majesty's Government consider joint action with a view to resisting Germany to be in force and to be justified by the Treaty of 1839.

No. 49.

Count de Lalaing Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE accepte de co-opérer comme garante à la défense de notre territoire. La flotte anglaise assurera le libre passage de l'Escaut pour le ravitaillement d'Anvers.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN agrees to take joint action in her capacity of guaranteeing Power for the defence of Belgian territory. The British fleet will ensure the free passage of the Scheldt for the provisioning of Antwerp.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 50.

Belgian Minister at The Hague to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le balisage de guerre va être établi.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

THE war buoys is about to be established.

(See No. 29.)

No. 51.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EXPRIMEZ au Gouvernement espagnol les remerciements très sincères du Gouvernement du Roi.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE express to the Spanish Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government.

(See No. 46.)

No. 52.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que les Ministres de France et de Russie ont fait ce matin une démarche après de moi, pour me faire connaître la volonté de leurs Gouvernements de répondre à notre appel et de coopérer avec l'Angleterre à la défense de notre territoire.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French and Russian Ministers made a communication to me this morning informing me of the willingness of their Governments to respond to our appeal, and to co-operate with Great Britain in the defence of Belgian territory.

No. 53.

Jonkheer de Weede, Netherlands Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire parvenir ci-joint à votre Excellence un exemplaire du numéro extraordinaire du "Staatscourant," contenant la déclaration de neutralité des Pays-Bas dans la guerre entre la Belgique et l'Allemagne, et l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) JONKHEER DE WEEDE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of the special edition of the "Staatscourant," containing the declaration of the neutrality of the Netherlands in the war between Belgium and Germany, and between Great Britain and Germany.

Enclosure to No. 53.

LAWS, DECREES, NOMINATIONS, &c.

Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Marine, War, and the Colonies.

(Translation.)

Les Ministres des Affaires Étrangères, de la Justice, de la Marine, de la Guerre

THE Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Marine, War, and the Colonies, authorised

et des Colonies, autorisés à cette fin par Sa Majesté la Reine, portent à la connaissance de tous ceux que la chose concerne, que le Gouvernement néerlandais observera dans la guerre qui a éclaté entre les Puissances amies des Pays-Bas, Grande-Bretagne et Allemagne, et Belgique et Allemagne, une stricte neutralité, et qu'en vue de l'observation de cette neutralité les dispositions suivantes ont été arrêtées :

ARTICLE 1^{er}.

Dans les limites du territoire de l'État, comprenant le territoire du Royaume en Europe, outre les colonies et possessions dans d'autres parties du monde, aucun genre d'hostilités n'est permis et ce territoire ne peut servir de base pour des opérations hostiles.

ARTICLE 2.

Ni l'occupation d'une partie quelconque du territoire de l'État par un belligérant, ni le passage à travers ce territoire par voie de terre par des troupes ou des convois de munitions appartenant à un des belligérants ne sont permis, non plus que le passage à travers le territoire situé à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales néerlandaises par des navires de guerre ou des bâtiments des belligérants assimilés à ceux-ci.

ARTICLE 3.

Les troupes ou les militaires, appartenant aux belligérants ou destinés à ceux-ci et arrivant sur le territoire de l'État par voie de terre seront immédiatement désarmés et internés jusqu'à la fin de la guerre.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés à ces derniers, appartenant à un belligérant, qui contreviendront aux prescriptions des articles 2, 4 ou 7, ne pourront quitter ce territoire avant la fin de la guerre.

ARTICLE 4.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés à ces derniers, qui appartiennent à un belligérant, n'auront pas accès au territoire de l'État.

ARTICLE 5.

La disposition de l'article 4 n'est pas applicable :

1^o aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments d'un belligérant assimilés à ces derniers, et qui par suite d'avarie ou de l'état de la mer sont tenus d'entrer dans un des ports

to that effect by Her Majesty the Queen, make known to all whom it may concern that the Netherlands Government will observe strict neutrality in the war which has broken out between Great Britain and Germany, and Belgium and Germany, Powers friendly to the Netherlands, and that, with a view to the observance of this neutrality, the following dispositions have been taken :—

ARTICLE 1.

Within the limits of the territory of the State, including the territory of the Kingdom in Europe and the colonies and possessions in other parts of the world, no hostilities of any kind are permitted, neither may this territory serve as a base for hostile operations.

ARTICLE 2.

Neither the occupation of any part of the territory of the State by a belligerent nor the passage across this territory by land is permitted to the troops or convoys of munitions belonging to the belligerents, nor is the passage across the territory situated within the territorial waters of the Netherlands by the warships or ships assimilated thereto of the belligerents permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Troops or soldiers belonging to the belligerents or destined for them arriving in the territory of the State by land will be immediately disarmed and interned until the termination of the war.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, who contravenes the provisions of articles 2, 4, or 7 will not be permitted to leave the said territory until the end of the war.

ARTICLE 4.

No warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to any of the belligerents shall have access to the said territory.

ARTICLE 5.

The provisions of article 4 do not apply to :—

1. Warships or ships assimilated thereto which are forced to enter the ports or roadstead of the State on account of damages or the state of the sea. Such

ou rades de l'État. Les navires pourront quitter lesdits ports ou rades dès que les circonstances qui les ont contraints de s'y réfugier auront cessé d'exister ;

2° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui font escale dans un port ou une rade situés dans le territoire des colonies et possessions d'outre-mer, exclusivement dans le but de compléter leur provision de denrées alimentaires ou de combustibles. Ces navires devront repartir dès que les circonstances qui les ont forcés à faire escale ont cessé d'exister, avec cette condition que le séjour en rade ou dans le port ne pourra durer plus de vingt-quatre heures ;

3° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui sont utilisés exclusivement pour une mission religieuse, scientifique, ou humanitaire.

ARTICLE 6.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ne peuvent réparer leurs avaries dans les ports ou rades de l'État qu'en tant que cette réparation est indispensable à la sécurité de la navigation, et ils ne pourront en aucune façon accroître leurs capacités de combat.

ARTICLE 7.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui, au commencement de la guerre, se trouveraient sur le territoire de l'État, sont tenus de le quitter dans les vingt-quatre heures de la publication de la présente.

ARTICLE 8.

Si des navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à divers belligérants se trouvent, en même temps, dans les conditions visées à l'article 5, dans une même partie du monde, et sur le territoire de l'État, un délai d'au moins vingt-quatre heures doit s'écouler entre le départ des navires de chacun des belligérants. A moins de circonstances spéciales, l'ordre de départ est déterminé par l'ordre d'arrivée. Un navire de guerre ou un bâtiment assimilé, appartenant à un belligérant, ne peut quitter le territoire de l'État que vingt-quatre heures après le départ d'un navire de commerce portant le pavillon de l'autre belligérant,

ships may leave the said ports or roadsteads as soon as the circumstances which have driven them to take shelter there shall have ceased to exist.

2. Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent which anchor in a port or roadstead in the colonies or oversea possessions exclusively with the object of completing their provision of foodstuffs or fuel. These ships must leave as soon as the circumstances which have forced them to anchor shall have ceased to exist, subject to the condition that their stay in the roadstead or port shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

3. Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent employed exclusively on a religious, scientific, or humanitarian mission.

ARTICLE 6.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent may only execute such repairs in the ports and roadsteads of the State as are indispensable to their seaworthiness, and they may in no way increase their fighting capacities.

ARTICLE 7.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent who may at the commencement of war be within the territory of the State must leave within twenty-four hours from the moment of the publication of this declaration.

ARTICLE 8.

If warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to different belligerents find themselves at the same time, in the conditions set forth in article 5, in the same part of the world and within the territory of the State, a delay of at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of each respective belligerent ship. Except in special circumstances, the order of departure shall be determined by the order of arrival. A warship or ship assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent may only leave the territory of the State twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant ship which flies the flag of another belligerent.

ARTICLE 9.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, visés à l'article 5 et à l'article 7, ne peuvent être ravitaillés en denrées alimentaires dans les ports et les rades du pays que dans la mesure nécessaire pour parfaire leurs provisions jusqu'à la limite normale du temps de paix.

De même, ils ne peuvent charger de combustible que dans la mesure nécessaire pour pouvoir atteindre, avec la provision qu'ils ont encore à bord, le port le plus rapproché de leur propre pays.

Un même bâtiment ne peut être ravitaillé à nouveau en combustible qu'à l'expiration d'une période de trois mois au moins après son précédent ravitaillement dans le territoire de l'État.

ARTICLE 10.

Une prise ne peut être amenée dans le territoire que lorsqu'elle est incapable de naviguer, qu'elle tient mal la mer, qu'elle manque de combustible ou de denrées alimentaires.

Elle doit s'éloigner dès que la cause de son entrée dans le territoire cesse d'exister.

Si elle ne le fait pas, l'ordre lui sera donné de partir immédiatement; en cas de refus, il sera fait usage des moyens disponibles pour libérer la prise avec ses officiers et son équipage et pour internier l'équipage placé à bord par le belligérant qui a fait la prise.

ARTICLE 11.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de former des corps combattants ou d'ouvrir des bureaux de recrutement au profit des belligérants.

ARTICLE 12.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de prendre du service à bord de navires de guerre ou de bâtiments assimilés.

ARTICLE 13.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, d'aménager, d'armer ou d'équiper des navires destinés à des fins militaires au profit d'un belligérant, ou de fournir ou conduire à un belligérant de tels navires.

ARTICLE 14.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de fournir des armes ou des munitions à

ARTICLE 9.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent to which articles 5 and 7 are applicable may only be provisioned with foodstuffs in the ports and roadsteads of the country to the extent necessary to bring their provisions up to the normal limit in time of peace.

Similarly they can only be supplied with fuel to the extent necessary to enable them, with the stock they already have on board, to reach the nearest port of their own country.

The same vessel cannot again be provided with fuel until a period of at least three months shall have elapsed since it was last provisioned in the territory of the State.

ARTICLE 10.

A prize may only be brought into Dutch territory if such prize is unnavigable, or unseaworthy, or short of fuel or foodstuffs.

Such prize must leave as soon as the reasons which caused her to enter Dutch territory cease to exist.

Should such prize fail to do so, immediate orders shall be given her to leave. In the event of a refusal, all possible means shall be employed to liberate the prize with her officers and crew, and to intern the crew placed on board by the belligerent who has taken it as prize.

ARTICLE 11.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to form a corps of combatants or to open recruiting offices on behalf of the belligerents.

ARTICLE 12.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to take service on board warships or ships assimilated thereto.

ARTICLE 13.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to equip, arm, or man vessels intended for military purposes on behalf of a belligerent, or to furnish or deliver such vessels to a belligerent.

ARTICLE 14.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to supply arms, or ammunition to warships

des navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ou de leur venir en aide d'une manière quelconque en vue de l'augmentation de leur équipage ou de leur aménagement.

ARTICLE 15.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, sauf autorisation préalable des autorités locales compétentes, de faire des réparations aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ou de leur fournir des provisions de bouche ou de combustible.

ARTICLE 16.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de coopérer au dégréement ou à la réparation de prises, sauf en ce qui est nécessaire pour les rendre propres à tenir la mer; ainsi que d'acheter des prises ou des marchandises confisquées, et de les recevoir en échange, en don ou en dépôt.

ARTICLE 17.

Le territoire de l'État comprend la mer côtière sur une largeur de 3 milles marins à raison de 60 par degré de latitude, à partir de la laisse de la basse mer.

En ce qui concerne les baies, cette distance de 3 milles marins est mesurée à partir d'une ligne droite tirée à travers la baie aussi près que possible de l'entrée, au point où l'ouverture de la baie ne dépasse pas 10 milles marins, à raison de 60 par degré de latitude.

ARTICLE 18.

En outre, l'attention est attirée sur les articles 100, 1^o, et 205 du Code pénal; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1905, No. 62; Art. 7, 4^o, de la loi sur la qualité de Néerlandais et sur le domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); art. 2, No. 3, de la loi sur la qualité de sujet néerlandais ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; art. 54 et 55 du Code pénal de Suriname; art. 54 et 55 du Code pénal de Curaçao).

De même, l'attention des commandants de navires, armateurs et affréteurs, est attirée sur le danger et les inconvénients, auxquels ils s'exposeraient en ne respectant pas le blocus effectif des belligérants, en transportant de la contrebande de guerre ou des dépêches militaires pour les belligérants (à moins qu'il ne

or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, or to come to their assistance in any manner whatsoever with a view to augment their crew or their equipment.

ARTICLE 15.

It is forbidden, in State territory, failing previous authorisation by the competent local authorities, to repair warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, or to supply them with victuals or fuel.

ARTICLE 16.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to take part in the dismantling or repairing of prizes, except in so far as is necessary to make them seaworthy; also to purchase prizes or confiscated goods, and to receive them in exchange, in gift, or on deposit.

ARTICLE 17.

The State territory comprises the coastal waters to a distance of 3 nautical miles, reckoning 60 to the degree of latitude, from low-water mark.

As regards inlets, this distance of 3 nautical miles is measured from a straight line drawn across the inlet at the point nearest the entrance where the mouth of the inlet is not wider than 10 nautical miles, reckoning 60 to the degree of latitude.

ARTICLE 18.

Further, attention is called to Articles 100, Section 1, and 205 of the Penal Code; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1905, No. 62; Article 7, Section 4, of the Law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality, and respecting domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); Article 2, No. 3, of the Law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; Articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Surinam; Articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Curaçao).

Similarly, the attention of commanding officers, owners, and charterers of ships is called to the dangers and inconveniences to which they would expose themselves by disregarding the effective blockade of belligerents, by carrying contraband of war, or military despatches for belligerents (except in the course

s'agisse du service postal régulier) ou en exécutant pour eux d'autres services de transport.

Quiconque se rendrait coupable d'actes prévus ci-dessus, s'exposerait à toutes les conséquences de ces actes, et ne pourrait obtenir à cet égard aucune protection ni intervention du Gouvernement néerlandais.

of the regular postal service), or by rendering them other transport services.

Any person guilty of the acts aforesaid would expose himself to all the consequences of those acts, and would not be able, as regards them, to obtain any protection or intervention on the part of the Netherlands Government.

No. 54.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at the Hague.

Brussels, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ communiquer au Gouvernement néerlandais la note suivante :

Le Gouvernement belge a pris note de l'établissement du balisage de guerre sur l'Escaut et de ce que le Gouvernement hollandais assurera le maintien de la navigation.

Il conviendrait que la navigation pût se faire à partir de 30 minutes avant le lever du soleil jusqu'à 30 minutes après son coucher et que l'échange des pilotes se fit à Bath.

Si désireux qu'il soit de consentir aux demandes du Gouvernement hollandais, le Gouvernement belge estime qu'il a lieu, à raison des ports du littoral, de maintenir les bateaux-phares de Wielingen et de Wandelaar, ainsi que les bouées du chenal de Wielingen.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the following note to the Netherlands Government:—

The Belgian Government have taken note of the establishment of war buoying on the Scheldt and of the fact that the Netherlands Government will ensure the maintenance of navigation.

It would be convenient that navigation should be possible from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset, and that the exchange of pilots should take place at Bath.

With every desire to fall in with the requests of the Netherlands Government, the Belgian Government think that it is desirable in the interests of the littoral ports to retain the lightships of Wielingen and of Wandelaar, and also the buoys of the Wielingen Channel.

(See No. 50.)

No. 55.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

La navigation sur l'Escaut peut se faire dès l'aube et tant qu'il fait clair. Les bouées de Wielingen seront rétablies. L'échange des pilotes à Hansweert est plus facile et mieux organisé. Insistez-vous pour Bath.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

NAVIGATION on the Scheldt is allowed from daybreak and so long as it is light. The Wielingen buoys will be replaced. The exchange of pilots at Hansweert is easier and better organised. Are you particularly anxious to have Bath?

No. 56.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ exprimer au Gouvernement néerlandais les remerciements sincères du Gouvernement belge pour les mesures prises pour assurer la navigation sur l'Escaut. Le Gouvernement est d'accord avec le Gouvernement hollandais au sujet de la durée de la navigation. Il avait proposé Bath, mais accepte Hansweert, puisque ce port est mieux outillé pour l'échange des pilotes.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE express to the Netherlands Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government for the measures taken to secure navigation on the Scheldt. The Belgian Government are in agreement with the Netherlands Government on the subject of the extent of navigation. They had proposed Bath, but accept Hansweert, since this port has better facilities for the exchange of pilots.

No. 57.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris and London.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA Belgique souhaite que la guerre ne soit pas éten due en Afrique centrale. Le Gouverneur du Congo belge a reçu pour instructions d'observer une attitude strictement défensive. Priez le Gouvernement français [anglais] de faire savoir si son intention est de proclamer la neutralité au Congo français [colonies britanniques du bassin conventionnel du Congo], conformément à l'article 11 de l'Acte général de Berlin. Un télégramme de Boma annonce que les hostilités sont probables entre Français et Allemands dans l'Oubanghi.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

BELGIUM trusts that the war will not be extended to Central Africa. The Governor of the Belgian Congo has received instructions to maintain a strictly defensive attitude. Please ask the French Government [British Government] whether they intend to proclaim the neutrality of the French Congo [British colonies in the conventional basin of the Congo], in accordance with article 11 of the General Act of Berlin. A telegram from Boma reports that hostilities are probable between the French and Germans in the Ubangi.

No. 58.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris and London.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME suite à mon télégramme de ce matin, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement français [anglais] l'information suivante :

Tout en prescrivant au Gouverneur Général du Congo de prendre des mesures

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of this morning, I have the honour to request you to bring to the notice of the French [British] Government the following information :—

While instructions have been sent to the Governor-General of the Congo to

de défense sur les frontières commune de la colonie belge et des colonies allemandes de l'Est africain et du Kameroun, le Gouvernement du Roi a invité ce haut fonctionnaire à s'abstenir de toute action offensive contre ces colonies.

Vu la mission civilisatrice commune aux nations colonisatrices, le Gouvernement belge désire, en effet, par un souci d'humanité, ne pas étendre le champ des hostilités à l'Afrique centrale. Il ne prendra donc point l'initiative d'infliger une pareille épreuve à la civilisation dans cette région et les forces militaires qu'il y possède n'entreront en action que dans le cas où elles devraient repousser une attaque directe contre ses possessions africaines.

J'attacherais du prix à savoir si le Gouvernement de la République [de Sa Majesté britannique] partage cette manière de voir et, le cas échéant, s'il entre dans ses intentions, à l'occasion du conflit actuel, de se prévaloir de la disposition de l'article 11 de l'Acte général de Berlin pour placer sous le régime de la neutralité celles de ses colonies qui sont comprises dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

J'adresse une communication identique à votre collègue à Londres [Paris].

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

take defensive measures on the common frontiers of the Belgian colony and of the German colonies of East Africa and the Cameroons, the Belgian Government have suggested to that officer that he should abstain from all offensive action against those colonies.

In view of the civilising mission common to colonising nations, the Belgian Government desire, in effect, for humanitarian reasons, not to extend the field of hostilities to Central Africa. They will, therefore, not take the initiative of putting such a strain on civilisation in that region, and the military forces which they possess there will only go into action in the event of their having to repel a direct attack on their African possessions.

I should be glad to learn whether the French [British] Government share this view and in that case whether it is their intention, during the present conflict, to avail themselves of article 11 of the General Act of Berlin to neutralise such of their colonies as are contained in the conventional basin of the Congo.

I am addressing an identic communication to your colleague at London [Paris].

No. 59.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 8, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai eu l'honneur de parler au Président de la République de votre télégramme d'hier. Je l'avais reçu dans la soirée et l'avais immédiatement communiqué au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. On avait demandé à réfléchir avant de me répondre.

Monsieur Poincaré m'a promis de parler de cette question aujourd'hui and Ministre des Colonies. A première vue, il ne verrait guère d'inconvénient à proclamer la neutralité du Congo français, mais il réserve cependant sa réponse. Il croit que des faits de guerre ont déjà éclaté dans l'Oubanghi. Il a profité de la circonstance pour me rappeler que la protection que nous accordons la France s'étend aussi à nos colonies et que nous n'avons rien à craindre.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of speaking to the President of the Republic with respect to your telegram of yesterday. I had received it during the evening and had immediately communicated it to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. They asked for time to consider it before answering.

Monsieur Poincaré has promised me to speak on this subject to-day to the Minister of the Colonies. At first sight he could see little difficulty in proclaiming the neutrality of the French Congo, but he nevertheless reserves his reply. He believes that acts of war have already taken place in the Ubangi. He has taken the opportunity to remind me that the protection accorded us by France extends also to our colonies and that we have nothing to fear.

No. 60.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 9, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a prié de vous transmettre les informations suivantes, parce que le Ministre d'Amérique à Bruxelles s'y refuse :

La forteresse de Liège a été prise d'assaut après une défense courageuse. Le Gouvernement allemand regrette très profondément que par suite de l'attitude du Gouvernement belge contre Allemagne, on en est arrivé à des rencontres sanglantes. L'Allemagne ne vient pas en ennemie en Belgique, c'est seulement par la force des événements qu'elle a dû, à cause des mesures militaires de la France, prendre la grave détermination d'entrer en Belgique et d'occuper Liège comme point d'appui pour ses opérations militaires ultérieures. Après que l'armée belge a par sa résistance héroïque contre une grande supériorité, maintenu l'honneur de ses armes, le Gouvernement allemand prie le Roi des Belges et le Gouvernement belge d'éviter à la Belgique les horreurs ultérieures de la guerre. Le Gouvernement est prêt à tous accords avec la Belgique qui peuvent se concilier avec ses arrangements (voir pièce No. 70) avec la France. L'Allemagne assure encore solennellement qu'elle n'a pas l'intention de s'approprier le territoire belge et que cette intention est loin d'elle. L'Allemagne est toujours prête à évacuer la Belgique aussitôt que l'état de guerre le lui permettra.

L'Ambassadeur des États-Unis avait prié son collègue de se charger de cette tentative de médiation. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a accepté sans enthousiasme cette mission. Je m'en suis chargé pour lui faire plaisir.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

THE Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs has begged me to convey to you the following information, the United States Minister at Brussels having declined to do so :—

The fortress of Liège has been taken by assault after a brave defence. The German Government most deeply regret that bloody encounters should have resulted from the attitude of the Belgian Government towards Germany. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium, it is only through the force of circumstances that she has had, owing to the military measures of France, to take the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liège as a base for her further military operations. Now that the Belgian army has upheld the honour of its arms by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the German Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The German Government are ready for any compact with Belgium which can be reconciled with their arrangements with France. (See No. 70.) Germany once more gives her solemn assurance that it is not her intention to appropriate Belgian territory to herself and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

The United States Ambassador had asked his colleague to undertake this attempt at mediation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has accepted this mission without enthusiasm. I have undertaken it to oblige him.

No. 61.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Paris, August 9, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Le Gouvernement français est très disposé à proclamer la neutralité des pos-

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE French Government are strongly inclined to proclaim the neutrality of the

sions du bassin conventionnel du Congo et prie l'Espagne de le proposer à Berlin.

possessions in the conventional basin of the Congo and are begging Spain to make the suggestion at Berlin.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

(See No. 59.)

No. 62.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

RÉPONDANT à un appel téléphonique, hier à 9 heures du soir, je me suis rendu au Département des Affaires Étrangères.

Le Jhr. Loudon m'a dit que mon collègue d'Allemagne sortait de son cabinet et lui avait remis un document que le représentant des États-Unis à Bruxelles avait refusé de vous transmettre.

Le diplomate américain, chargé de la Légation d'Allemagne à Bruxelles, a prétendu qu'il n'a pas reçu d'ordres spéciaux de Washington pour intervenir officiellement auprès du Gouvernement belge dans l'intérêt de l'Allemagne.

Le Ministre d'Amérique a, en conséquence, télégraphié à son collègue à La Haye, lequel a informé le représentant allemand du refus de Mr. Whitlock.

La première démarche a donc été faite par le Gouvernement allemand auprès de l'Ambassadeur des États-Unis à Berlin.

Dans ces conditions et vu l'urgence que présentent ces affaires, Monsieur von Müller a prié le Jhr. Loudon de servir d'intermédiaire du Gouvernement allemand après de vous.

Son Excellence m'a lu le texte allemand du document. Je n'ai pas caché mon étonnement de cette tentative de médiation et sa faible chance de succès dans cette forme ; mais uniquement pour être agréable au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas j'ai promis de vous télégraphier immédiatement ; ce que j'ai fait hier.

Vous trouverez, sous ce pli, le document allemand dans son texte original et en traduction.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

Sir,

In response to a call on the telephone, yesterday evening at 9 o'clock, I went to the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Jonkheer Loudon told me that my German colleague had just left his room, and had handed him a document which the United States representative at Brussels had declined to forward to you.

The United States official in charge of the German Legation at Brussels stated that he had received no special instructions from Washington to intervene officially with the Belgian Government in the interest of Germany.

The United States Minister consequently telegraphed to his colleague at The Hague, who informed the German representative of Mr. Whitlock's refusal.

The German Government, therefore, took the initial step by approaching the United States Ambassador at Berlin.

In these circumstances, and in view of the urgency of these matters, Herr von Müller begged Jonkheer Loudon to act as the intermediary of the German Government in this negotiation with you.

His Excellency read me the German text of the document. I did not hide my astonishment at this attempt at mediation, and its poor chance of success in this form ; but, solely in order to oblige the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, I promised to telegraph to you immediately ; and this I did yesterday.

You will find the German document enclosed in original and translation.

Enclosure 1 in No. 62.

Die Festung Lüttich ist nach tapfrem Gegenwehr im Sturm genommen worden. Die Deutsche Regierung bedauert es auf das tiefste, dass es infolge der Stellungnahme

der Belgischen Regierung gegen Deutschland zu blütigen Zusammenstößen gekommen ist. Deutschland kommt nicht als Feind nach Belgien. Nur unter dem Zwang des Verhältnisse hat es angesichts der militärischen Massnahmen Frankreichs den schweren Entschluss fassen müssen, in Belgien einzurücken und Lüttich als Stützpunkt für seine weiteren militärischen Operationen besetzen zu müssen. Nachdem die Belgische Armee in heldenmutigem Widerstand gegen die grosse Überlegenheit ihre Waffenehre auf das glänzendste gewahrt hat, bittet die Deutsche Regierung seine Majestät den König und die Belgische Regierung, Belgien die weiteren Schrecken des Krieges zu ersparen. Die Deutsche Regierung ist zu jedem Abkommen mit Belgien bereit das sich irgendwie mit Rücksicht auf seine (*voir pièce No. 70*) Auseinandersetzung mit Frankreich vereinigen lässt. Deutschland versichert nochmals feierlichst, dass es nicht von der Absicht geleitet gewesen ist sich Belgisches Gebiet anzueignen, und dass ihm diese Absicht durchaus fern liegt. Deutschland ist noch immer bereit das Belgische Königreich unverzüglich zu räumen, sobald die Kriegslage es ihm gestattet. "Der hiesige Amerikanische Botschafter ist mit diesem Vermittlungsversuch seines Brüsseler Kollegen einverstanden."

Enclosure 2 in No. 62.

(Translation.)

LA forteresse de Liège a été prise d'assaut après une défense courageuse. Le Gouvernement allemand regrette le plus profondément que par suite de l'attitude du Gouvernement belge contre l'Allemagne on en soit arrivé à des rencontres sanglantes. L'Allemagne ne vient pas en ennemie en Belgique. C'est seulement par la force des événements qu'elle a dû, à cause des mesures militaires de la France, prendre la grave détermination d'entrer en Belgique et d'occuper Liège comme point d'appui pour ses opérations militaires ultérieures. Après que l'armée belge a, dans une résistance héroïque contre une grande supériorité, maintenu l'honneur de ses armes de la façon la plus brillante, le Gouvernement allemand prie Sa Majesté le Roi et le Gouvernement belge d'éviter à la Belgique les horreurs ultérieures de la guerre. Le Gouvernement allemand est prêt à tout accord avec la Belgique, qui peut se concilier de l'importe quelle manière avec ses arrangements avec la France. L'Allemagne assure encore une fois solennellement qu'elle n'a pas été dirigée par l'intention de s'approprier le territoire belge et que cette intention est loin d'elle. L'Allemagne est encore toujours prête à évacuer la Belgique aussitôt que l'état de la guerre le lui permettra.

L'Ambassadeur des États-Unis ici est d'accord avec cette tentative de médiation de son collègue de Bruxelles.

The fortress of Liège has been taken by assault after a brave defence. The German Government most deeply regrets that bloody encounters should have resulted from the Belgian Government's attitude towards Germany. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium. It is only through the force of circumstances that she has had, owing to the military measures of France, to take the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liège as a base for her further military operations. Now that the Belgian army has upheld the honour of its arms in the most brilliant manner by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the German Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the horrors of war. The German Government are ready for any compact with Belgium which can in any way be reconciled with their arrangements with France. Germany gives once more her solemn assurance that she has not been animated by the intention of appropriating Belgian territory for herself, and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

The United States Ambassador here concurs in this attempt at mediation by his colleague in Brussels.

No. 63.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Gouvernement du Roi a reçu les propositions que le Gouvernement allemand lui a fait parvenir l'entremise du Gouvernement néerlandais. Il vous transmettra prochainement sa réponse.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

The Belgian Government have received the proposals made to them by the German Government through the intermediary of the Netherlands Government. They will forward a reply shortly.

(See No. 62 and Enclosures.)

No. 64.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Un doute subsiste quant à la signification du mot "Auseinandersetzung," que vous traduisez par "arrangement." Veuillez vous informer si, dans la pensée du Gouvernement allemand, il s'agit des arrangements que nous aurions pris avec la France ou du règlement du différend entre la France et l'Allemagne.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

DOUBT exists as to the meaning of the word "Auseinandersetzung," which you translate by "arrangement." Please ascertain whether the German Government have in mind any arrangements which we may have come to with France, or a settlement of the dispute between France and Germany.

No. 65.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the British, Russian, and French Ministers at Brussels.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Ministre du Roi à La Haye, à la demande du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas, nous a transmis la proposition suivante du Gouvernement allemand. (Voir pièce No. 62, annexe 2.)

Voici le texte de la réponse que le Gouvernement du Roi se propose de faire à cette communication :

"La proposition que nous fait le Gouvernement allemand reproduit la proposition qui avait été formulée dans l'ultimatum du 2 août. Fidèle à ses devoirs internationaux, la Belgique ne peut que réitérer sa réponse à cet ultimatum, d'autant

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Belgian Minister at The Hague, at the request of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to us the following proposal from the German Government. (See No. 62, enclosure 2.)

The Belgian Government propose to return the following reply to this communication :—

"The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal formulated in their ultimatum of August 2. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so as

plus que depuis le 3 août sa neutralité a été violée, qu'une guerre douloureuse a été portée sur son territoire, et que les garants de sa neutralité ont loyalement et immédiatement répondu à son appel."

Le Gouvernement du Roi tient à ce que les Puissances garantes de la neutralité de Belgique aient connaissance de ces documents.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

since August 3 her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territory, and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeal."

The Belgian Government consider that the Powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium should have cognizance of these documents.

No 66.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire connaître les circonstances qui ont amené le départ de Luxembourg du représentant du Roi.

Le Général commandant des troupes allemandes dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg fit part, le 8 août, au Ministre d'Allemagne en cette ville, de la volonté des autorités militaires de provoquer le départ du représentant du Roi près la Cour grand-ducale.

M. von Buch adressa à M. Eyschen, Président du Gouvernement, une lettre dont la traduction suit :

"Luxembourg,
le 8 août 1914.

" Excellence,

" En conséquence de l'attitude complètement hostile que la Belgique a prise vis-à-vis de l'Allemagne, les autorités militaires se voient contraintes d'insister pour le départ d'ici du Ministre de Belgique.

" Son Excellence le Général commandant fait prier le Comte van den Steen de Jehay, d'organiser son voyage de départ de telle façon qu'il puisse, endéans les vingt-quatre heures, entrer en relation personnellement à Coblenz avec le Général de Ploetz, au sujet de son voyage ultérieur. Le départ n'est possible que par la voie Trèves-Coblenz."

(Signé) "DE BUCH."

M. Eyschen transmet cette lettre le même jour au Comte van den Steen de Jehay, dans les termes suivants :

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the circumstances which led to the departure of the Belgian representative from Luxembourg.

The General Officer commanding the German troops in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg informed the German Minister in that town, on August 8, of the desire of the military authorities for the departure of the Belgian representative at the Grand Ducal Court.

Herr von Buch addressed to Monsieur Eyschen, President of the Government, a note, of which the following is a translation :—

"Luxembourg,
August 8, 1914.

" Your Excellency,

" In consequence of the completely hostile attitude adopted by Belgium towards Germany, the military authorities find themselves obliged to insist upon the departure of the Belgian Minister from Luxembourg.

" His Excellency the General Officer commanding begs Count van den Steen de Jehay to arrange his journey home in such a way that he may be able, within twenty-four hours, to see General von Ploetz at Coblenz, with a view to settling the details of the further stages of his journey. It is impossible for him to travel except viâ Trèves-Coblenz.

(Signed) "VON BUCH."

Monsieur Eyschen forwarded this note the same day to Count van den Steen de

*"Luxembourg,
"le 8 août 1914.*

Monsieur le Ministre,

"J'ai le très vif regret de vous communiquer ci-joint copie d'une lettre du Ministre d'Allemagne m'informant que l'autorité militaire allemande demande votre départ.

"Vous y trouverez les conditions y attachées.

"M. von Buch me dit que les autorités militaires conseilleraient plutôt le voyage par chemin de fer, parce que le voyage par automobile vous exposerait à être arrêté trop souvent pour des motifs de contrôle. Mais le choix vous est abandonné.

"Le Ministre d'Allemagne viendra chez moi prendre votre réponse.

"Je ne saurais vous dire combien la tâche que je remplis en ce moment m'est pénible. Je n'oublierai jamais les relations si agréables que nous avons eues et je fais des vœux pour que votre voyage se fasse dans les meilleures conditions.

(Signé) "EYSCHEN."

Le Gouvernement belge estimant que le Gouvernement grand-ducal n'avait pas eu le choix de son attitude et que celle qu'il avait été obligé d'adopter n'impliquait en aucune manière une intention discourtoise à l'égard du Roi et de la Belgique, décida qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, dans ces conditions, de prier le Chargé d'Affaires du Grand-Duché de quitter la Belgique.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Jehay, accompanied by a letter in the following terms:—

*"Luxemburg,
August 8, 1914.*

"Sir,

"I greatly regret to have to communicate to you the enclosed copy of a note from the German Minister, informing me that the German military authorities demand your departure.

"You will find in it the conditions which they attach thereto.

"Herr von Buch told me that the military authorities advise you to travel by railway, as an attempt to carry out your journey by motor would expose you to being too frequently stopped for reasons connected with the control of the roads. But the choice is left to you.

"The German Minister will come to me for your answer.

"I cannot tell you how painful it is to me to fulfil my present task. I shall never forget the pleasant relations which have existed between us, and I hope that your journey may be carried out under the best possible conditions.

(Signed) "EYSCHEN."

The Belgian Government, considering that the Grand Ducal Government had no choice in their attitude, and that the course they had been obliged to adopt in no way implied any discourteous intention towards the King of the Belgians or towards Belgium, decided that there was no reason, in these circumstances, for requesting the Luxemburg Chargé d'Affaires to leave Belgium.

No. 67.

Mr. Whitlock, United States Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

La Légation a reçu aujourd'hui de Washington une dépêche l'informant que le Gouvernement des États-Unis avait, à la demande du Gouvernement allemand, consenti à titre de courtoisie internationale, à accepter la protection des intérêts des sujets allemands en Belgique.

En vertu des instructions qui accompagnaient cette dépêche, nous nous occuperons donc si vous n'y voyez pas

Sir,

THE United States Legation received a telegram to-day from Washington, conveying the information that the United States Government had, at the request of the German Government, consented, as a matter of international courtesy, to undertake the protection of German subjects in Belgium.

In accordance with the instructions contained in this telegram, we will, therefore, if you see no objection undertake to

d'inconvénient, d'exercer nos bons et amicaux offices auprès du Gouvernement du Roi, pour la protection des sujets allemands. Les agréables rapports que nous avons eus à ce sujet jusqu'à présent me donnent la conviction que c'est avec le même et mutuel sentiment que nous pourrions les poursuivre dans le même but.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) BRAND WHITLOOK.

use our good and friendly offices with the Belgian Government for the protection of German subjects. The pleasant relations which we have had with you in this matter up to the present convince me that we may continue them with the same object on the same pleasant footing.

No. 68.

Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai télégraphié à Sir Edward Grey la communication allemande et la réponse projetée.

J'ai reçu l'ordre d'exprimer à votre Excellence l'entière approbation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique. Ce dernier ne peut que se déclarer d'accord sur les termes de la réponse que le Gouvernement belge se propose de faire à une tentative de semer la désunion parmi les pays maintenant unis, pour la défense des traités violés par l'Allemagne.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) F. H. VILLIERS.

Sir,

I HAVE telegraphed to Sir E. Grey the German communication and the proposed reply.

I have received instructions to express to your Excellency the entire concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government. The latter can only declare their approval of the terms of the reply which the Belgian Government propose to give to this attempt to sow discord between the Powers at present united for the defence of the treaties violated by Germany.

(Translation.)

(See No. 65.)

No. 69.

Monsieur Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement français donne son entière adhésion à la réponse que le Gouvernement belge se propose de faire au nouvel ultimatum de l'Allemagne.

Cette réponse est bien celle qu'on pouvait attendre d'un Gouvernement et d'un peuple qui ont résisté aussi héroïquement à la violation odieuse de leur territoire.

La France continuera à remplir ses devoirs de garante de la neutralité belge et de fidèle amie de la Belgique.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) KLOBUKOWSKI.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the French Government give their entire concurrence to the reply which the Belgian Government propose to return to the new German ultimatum.

That reply is one which was to be expected from a Government and a people who have so heroically resisted the hateful violation of their territory.

France will continue to fulfil her duties as a guaranteeing Power of Belgian neutrality and as a faithful friend of Belgium.

(Translation.)

(See No. 65.)

No. 70.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 12, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE texte allemand contenait une faute : au lieu de "seine Auseinandersetzung" il faut lire "ihre" et donc traduire "son conflit avec la France."

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

THE German text contained a mistake : instead of "seine Auseinandersetzung," it should read "ihre," and thus be translated "their conflict with France."

(Translation.)

(See No. 64.)

No. 71.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 12, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

PRIÈRE de remettre le télégramme suivant au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères :

"La proposition que nous fait le Gouvernement allemand reproduit la proposition qui avait été formulée dans l'ultimatum du 2 août. Fidèle à ses devoirs internationaux, la Belgique ne peut que réitérer sa réponse à cet ultimatum, d'autant plus que depuis le 3 août sa neutralité a été violée, qu'une guerre douloureuse a été portée sur son territoire, et que les garants de sa neutralité ont loyalement et immédiatement répondu à son appel."

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the following telegram to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

"The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal which was formulated in the ultimatum of August 2nd. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so as since August 3rd, her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territory, and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeal."

(Translation.)

No. 72.

Monsieur Sazonof, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, August 13, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ remercier le Gouvernement Royal pour sa communication et lui exprimer le plaisir que le Gouvernement Impérial éprouve à voir son attitude ferme et digne dont il le félicite très vivement.

(Signé) SAZONOF.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE thank the Belgian Government for their communication, and express to them the pleasure which the Russian Government feel at the firm and dignified attitude, upon which they are heartily to be congratulated.

(Translation.)

(See No. 65.)

No. 73.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 13, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir votre télégramme d'hier, et j'ai remis aussitôt à Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères la réponse de la Belgique à la seconde proposition allemande.

Son Excellence m'a promis de faire parvenir immédiatement au Ministre d'Allemagne la communication du Gouvernement du Roi.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to receive your telegram of yesterday, and I at once communicated to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Belgian reply to the second German proposal.

His Excellency undertook to forward the Belgian communication to the German Minister forthwith.

(See No. 71.)

No. 74.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 16, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

AU cours de l'entretien que j'ai eu ce matin avec Monsieur de Margerie j'ai amené la conversation sur les affaires coloniales et sur la démarche que vous m'avez chargé de faire par votre télégramme et votre dépêche du 7 de ce mois.

Mon interlocuteur m'a rappelé que le Gouvernement de la République s'était adressé à l'Espagne, qui n'avait pas donné réponse avant d'avoir l'avis de l'Angleterre. Il paraît que celle-ci continue à ne pas donner de réponse.

M. de Margerie estime qu'en présence de la situation actuelle, il importe de frapper l'Allemagne partout où on peut l'atteindre; il croit que telle est aussi l'opinion de l'Angleterre, qui aura certes des prétentions à faire valoir; la France désire reprendre la partie du Congo, qu'elle a dû céder à la suite des incidents d'Agadir. Un succès, me dit mon interlocuteur, ne serait pas difficile à obtenir.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

Sir,

IN the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Monsieur de Margerie, I turned the conversation to colonial affairs and to the action which you had instructed me to take in your telegram and your despatch of the 7th instant.

Monsieur de Margerie reminded me that the French Government had approached Spain, but the latter had not answered before knowing the views of Great Britain. It seems that the latter has still given no answer.

Monsieur de Margerie considered that in view of the present situation Germany should be attacked wherever possible; he believes that such is also the opinion of Great Britain, who certainly has claims to satisfy; France wishes to get back that part of the Congo which she had been compelled to give up in consequence of the Agadir incident.

Monsieur de Margerie added that a success would not be difficult to obtain.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)